FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEW DRAFT CONTADORA PEACE ACT PUBLISHED

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["Final version" of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America submitted to Central American countries at meeting in Panama City on 6 June -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] PREAMBLE

The governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua:

1. Aware of the urgent need to strengthen peace, cooperation, trust, democracy, and the economic and social development of the nations in the region through the enforcement of principles and measures to promote greater understanding among the Central American governments;

2. Concerned over the situation prevailing in Central America, which is characterized by a serious deterioration in political confidence; a deep economic and social crisis; the serious situation faced by refugees and displaced people; border incidents; the arms buildup; arms smuggling; the presence of foreign military advisers; the holding of international military maneuvers in the territory of states in the region; the existence of military bases, schools, and installations, and other forms of foriegn military presence as well as the use of the territory of some states by unconventional forces in order to carry out destabilizing actions against other states in the region;

Convinced that:

3. The tensions and current conflicts may grow worse and lead to a widespread military conflagration;

4. The objective of restoring peace and confidence in the area may only be attained through unlimited respect for the principles of international law, particularly the one referring to the right of peoples to freely select, without foreign interference, the model of political, economic, and social organization that best suits their interests through institutions representing their freely expressed will;

5. It is important to create, promote, and bolster representative, participatory, and pluralistic democratic systems in all countries in the region;

6. It is necessary to establish political conditions aimed at guaranteeing the security, integrity, and sovereignty of the states in the region;

7. The attainment of genuine regional stability lies in the adoption of agreements on matters of security and disarmament;

8. In order to adopt measures aimed at stopping the arms race in all of its modes, account must be taken of the national security interests of the states in the region with a view toward establishing a reasonable balance of forces;

9. The establishment of ceilings of military development, troop strength, and military installations in keeping with the stability and security needs in the area would be highly advisable for the establishment of the reasonable balance of forces;

10. Military superiority as an objective of the states in the region; the presence of foreign military advisers; the holding of international military maneuvers in the territory of states in the region; the existence of military bases, schools, and installations and other forms of foreign military presence as well as unconventional forces; and arms smuggling endanger regional security and constitute destabilizing elements in the region;

11. That the regional security agreements should be subject to an effective verification and control system;

12. That the destabilization of the governments in the area by advocating or supporting activities by irregular groups or forces, terrorist actions, subversion, or sabotage, and the use of a state's territory for actions that affect the security of another state is contrary to the basic rules of international law and of peaceful coexistence among states;

13. That the creation of documents that will allow the application of a policy of detente should be based upon the existence of trust between the states that will effectively diminish political and military tensions among them;

14. Recalling the United Nations' decisions regarding the definition of aggression, and other actions prohibited by international law, particularly in resolutions Nos 3314 (XXIX), 2625 (XXV), and 2131 (XX) of the UN General Assembly, as well as the pertinent resolutions established by the OAS;

15. Taking into account the declaration regarding the strengthening of international security adopted by the UN General Assembly in its resolution No. 2734 (XXV), as well as the inter-American system's respective juridical instruments;

16. Reaffirming the need to promote national reconciliation actions in those cases where there have been deep schisms within society, which will allow popular participation in accordance with the law, in authentic political processes of a democratic nature;

Whereas:

17. Beginning with the UN Charter in 1945 and the Universal Human Rights Declaration in 1948, different international organizations and conferences have prepared and adopted declarations, pacts, protocols, conventions, and laws that tend to provide effective protection of human rights in general, or of some specific human rights;

18. That not all of the Central American states have accepted all of the international instruments that exist in regard to human rights, and that it would be desirable for them to accept these instruments in order to have an integrated system that would make respect possible and guarantee human, political, civilian, economic, social, religious, and cultural rights;

19. That in many cases, inadequate internal legislation interferes with the effective implementation of human rights as defined in statements and other international instruments;

20. That each state should be concerned over modernizing its legislation so that it will guarantee the effective enjoyment of human rights;

21. That one of the most effective ways of achieving the implementation of the human rights stated in the international instruments, political constitutions, and laws of the different states consists in having the judicial branch enjoy enough authority and autonomy to end the violations those laws are subject to;

22. That in order to do this, the judicial branch's total independence must be guaranteed.

23. That that guarantee will only be achieved if judicial officials enjoy stability in their posts, and the judicial branch has economic autonomy, so that its independence from other branches can be total and indisputable;

Similarly convinced of:

24. The need to improve just economic social structures that consolidate a genuinely democratic system that allows their peoples full access to the right to employment, education, health, and culture;

25. The high level of interdependence among the Central American countries as well as of the potential which the process of economic integration offers;

26. The dimensions of the social and economic crisis affecting the region which becomes evident in the need to implement structural, economic, and social changes that would allow a decrease in dependency and promote the Central American countries' self-sufficiency as they reaffirm their own identity;

27. The need to cooperate in the efforts each country is making to accelerate its social and economic development through mutual active assistance compatible with the development needs and objectives of each country;

28. The need to consolidate the process of Central American integration into an effective instrument for economic and social development based on justice, solidarity, and mutual benefits;

29. The need to reactivate, upgrade, and restructure the process of Central America's economic integration through the active and institutional participation of the states of the region;

30. The key role Central American institutions and authorities must play in reforming the current economic and social structures and in reinforcing the process of regional integration;

31. The need and advisability of jointly undertaking economic and social development programs to contribute to the process of economic integration in Central America within the framework of development plans and priorities which are adopted by our countries as sovereign nations;

32. The indispensible need of expanding and reinforcing the programs by international, regional, and subregional financial institutions for Central America in view of the essential need of investments for Central America's development and economic recovery, as well as of the joint efforts to obtain financing for specific priority projects;

33. The need to provide urgent attention to the massive flow of refugees and displaced people caused by the regional crisis;

34. Concerned by the constant deterioration of the social conditions, including employment, education, health, and housing, in the Central American countries;

35. Reaffirming, without excluding the right to appeal to other competent international forums, the commitment to resolve their controversies within the framework of the current document.

36. Recalling the support conveyed to the Contadora Group through Resolutions Nos. 530 and 562, of the UN Security Council and Resolutions Nos. 38-10 and 39-4 of the UN General Assembly, as well as Resolutions Nos. AC-RES 675 (XIII-O-83) and AG-RES (SIV-84) of the OAS General Assembly; and

37. Prepared to fully comply with the document of objectives and guidelines to implement the commitments acquired in that document, which were signed by the ministers of foreign relations in Panama on 9 September 1983 and on 8 January 1984 respectively, under the aegis of the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, which comprise the Contadora Group.

They have agreed on the following:

CONTADORA DOCUMENT FOR PEACE AND COOPERATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Part I

COMMITMENTS

Chapter I

GENERAL COMMITMENTS

SINGLE SECTION. Principles.

The parties pledge, in accordance with the obligations stemming from international law which they have undertaken:

1. To respect the following principles:

a) Renouncement of threats or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of the states.

b) Peaceful settlement of controversies.

c) Nonmeddling in the internal affairs of other states.

d) Cooperation among states for the resolution of international problems.

e) Juridical equality of the states, respect for sovereignty and self-determination of peoples, and promotion of respect for human rights.

f) Right to freely engage in international trade.

g) Abstention from engaging in discriminatory practices in economic relations among states, respecting their systems of political, economic, and social organization.

h) Compliance in good faith obligations assumed in accordance with international laws.

2. Pursuant to these principles:

a) They will abstain from engaging in any action that is not consistent with the objective and principles of the UN Charter and the OAS Charter; that violates the territorial integrity, political independence, or unity of any state; and particularly any similar action that may constitute a threat or use of force.

b) They will settle their controversies through peaceful means in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law set forth in the UN Charter and the OAS Charter.

c) They will respect the rules embodied in the treaties and other international agreements with regard to diplomatic and territorial asylum.

d) They will respect the existing international border among states.

e) They will abstain from militarily occupying the territory of any of the other states in the region.

f) They will abstain from any act of coercion of a military, political, economic, or any other nature aimed at subordinating to their own interests the exercise by other states of the rights inherent in their sovereignty.

g) They will take all actions necessary to guarantee of their borders by irregular groups or forces seeking to destabilize, from their own territory, the governments of other states.

h) They will not allow their territory to be used to carry out acts in violation of the sovereign rights of other states and will see to it that conditions prevailing therein will not pose a threat to international peace and security.

i) They will respect the principle that no state or group of states has the right to intervene directly or indirectly by force of arms or any other type of meddling in the international or external affairs of another state.

j) They will respect the right of self-determination of peoples, free of foreign intervention or coercion, avoiding the direct or covert use of force to break up the national unity and the territorial integrity of any other state.

Chapter II

COMMITMENTS ON POLITICAL MATTERS

Section 1. Commitments regarding regional detente and fostering of trust.

The parties pledge to:

3. Promote mutual trust through all means available to them, and to avoid any action which may disrupt peace and security in the Central American area.

4. Refrain from issuing or promoting propaganda endorsing violence or war or propaganda hostile to any Central American government, and comply with and spread the principles of peaceful coexistence and friendly cooperation.

5. Towards that goal, their respective government agencies will:

a) Avoid any verbal or written declaration that may aggravate the current conflict-ridden situation in the area.

b) Urge the mass media to contribute to the understanding and cooperation among the peoples of the region.

c) Promote greater contact and information among the peoples through cooperation in all fields related to education, sciences, technology, and culture.

d) Jointly study future actions and mechanisms that will contribute to achieve and reinforce a climate of stable and lasting peace.

6. Jointly seek a regional solution to eliminate the causes of tension in Central America, protecting the inalienable right of the peoples in the face of outside pressures and interests.

Section 2. Commitments regarding national reconciliation.

Each one of the parties acknowledges before the other Central American states the commitment it has made with its own people to guarantee that internal peace is preserved as a contribution to peace in the region, and therefore resolves to:

7. Adopt measures towards the establishment or, as the case may be, to improve democratic, representative, and pluralistic systems that guarantee the effective participation of the people's politically organized in the decisionmaking process and that ensure free access of the diverse currents of opinions to honest and periodic electoral processes based on full compliance with the rights of the citizens.

8. Urgently promote, in those cases where there are deep divisions within society, actions towards a national reconciliation so as to allow the people to participate with full guarantees in genuinely democratic processes based on justice, liberty, and democracy; and to create the mechanisms to allow talks with opposition groups, in accordance with the law, in order to achieve that goal.

9. To issue, or, as the case may be, to endorse, broaden, and improve legal guidelines to offer a genuine amnesty that would allow citizens to fully resume their political, economic, and social activities. Likewise, it agrees to guarantee the sanctity of the lives, liberty, and personal safety of the people who have received amnesty.

Section 3. Commitments regarding human rights.

In accordance with their respective internal laws and with the obligations they have acquired based on international law, the parties pledge to:

10. Guarantee full respect of human rights, and to abide by the obligations contained in international legal instruments as well as constitutional rulings on the matter in order to achieve this goal.

11. Initiate their respective constitutional proceedings so as to adhere to the following international instruments:

a) International Agreement on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights of 1966.

b) International Agreement on Civil and Political Rights of 1966.

c) Enabling Protocol of the International Agreement on Civil and Political Rights of 1966.

d) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965.

e) Convention on the Status of Refugees of 1951.

f) Protocol on the Status of Refugees of 1967.

g) Convention on the Political Rights of Women of 1952.

h) Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women of 1979.

i) Protocol to Modify the Convention on Slavery of 1926 (1053).

j) Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956.

k) International Agreement on the Civil and Political Rights of Women of 1953.

l) American Convention on Human Rights of 1969.

m) International Convention Banning Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1985.

12. Draft and present at its competent internal organs the necessary legislative initiatives with the purpose of speeding up the modernization and updating of its regulations to make them more suitable to foster and guarantee due respect for human rights.

13. Draft and present at its competent internal organs the necessary legislative initiatives to:

a) Guarantee the independence and stability of those in charge of the judicial branch so that they can operate without political pressure, and also guarantee the stability of the other judicial branch officials.

b) Guarantee the judicial branch's autonomy and sufficiency regarding its budget in order to preserve its independence from the other branches.

Section 4. Commitments Regarding Electoral Processes and Parliamentarian Cooperation.

Each of the sides acknowledges, before the other Central American states, the commitment made in the eyes of its own people to guarantee the preservation of domestic peace as its contribution toward regional peace.

To this end, each side resolves to:

14. Adopt the measures to guarantee, under equal conditions, political parties' participation in electoral processes and ensure these parties' access to mass media. Each side will also ensure freedom of meeting and freedom of expression for the parties.

15. Implement these measures:

1) To promulgate or revise the electoral regulations so that they can guarantee an effective participation by the people.

2) To set up independent electoral organs that will draft a reliable electoral listing and ensure the process' impartiality and democratic nature.

3) To dictate or update, as necessary, the provisions to guarantee the existence and participation of political parties that represent the various trends of opinion.

4) To establish an electoral schedule and take the measures to make sure that the political parties will participate under equal conditions.

The sides also pledge to propose the following to their respective legislative organs:

1) To meet regularly in alternate sites to exchange experiences, contribute to detente, and foster better communication for a rapprochement among the area countries.

2) To take measures to maintain relations with the Latin American Parliament and its working commissions.

3) To exchange information and experiences in matters of their competence and collect, for a comparative study, electoral regulations from each country, as well as related provisions.

4) To attend, as observers, the various stages of the electoral processes in the region. For this, the express invitation of the state holding the elections will be indispensable.

5) To hold technical meetings on a fixed schedule at the place and according to the agenda agreed upon by consenses during each preceding meeting.

Chapter III

COMMITMENTS ON SECURITY MATTERS

In accordance with their duties under international law and in order to establish the foundations for an effective and lasting peace, the sides make commitments in security matters related to banning international military exercises; stopping the arms race; dismantling bases, schools, or other foreign military facilities; withdrawing foreign military advisers and other foreign people who participate in military or security activities; banning arms trafficking; suspending support for unconventional forces; refraining from fostering or supporting acts of terrorism, subversion, and sabotage; and, finally, establishing a regional system of direct communication.

For such purposes, the sides pledge to execute the following specific actions:

Section 1. Commitments in matters of military exercises.

16. Regarding the execution of national military exercises, to heed the following provisions, effective as of the date on which this act comes into force:

a) In the case that national military exercises are held less than 30 km from the territory of another state, the proper prior notification to the other member states and the Verification and Control Commission should be made 30 days in advance, as provided for by Part II of this act.

b) The notification should include the following information:

1. Name of the exercise.

2. Purpose.

3. Number of men, units, and forces that participate.

4. Areas where the exercise is planned to be held.

5. Program and schedule.

6. Equipment and armament to be used.

c) An invitation should be extended to observers from the bordering member states.

17. To abide by the following provisions regarding the carrying out of international maneuvers:

1) For a period of 90 days from the moment the act goes into effect, international military maneuvers implying the presence of armed forces from states other than those of the Central American area will be suspended.

2) After 90 days, with basis on mutual agreements and taking into consideration the recommendations of the Verification and Control Commission, the parties can extend that suspension until the top arms and military troops limit is reached according to what is established in paragraph 19 of this chapter. In the event there is no agreement on extending the suspension, international military maneuvers will be subjected, during that period, to the following regulations.

a) It must be assured that they will not have an intimidatory purpose against any Central American or any other state.

b) Any such maneuver must be reported to the Central American states and to the Verification and Control Commission at least 30 days in advance, as Part II of this act establishes. The notification must contain the following information:

1. Name [of the maneuver]

2. Purpose

3. Participating states

4. Troops, units, and forces participating

5. Area where the maneuver will take place.

6. Program and program schedule

7. Equipment and arms to be used

c) The maneuvers will not take place less than 50 km from the territory of a state not participating in them, unless there is expressed consent from that state.

d) The maneuvers must be limited to one per year and their duration must not be over 15 days.

e) The total number of troops participating in the maneuvers must be limited to 3,000. Under no circumstances can the number of troops from other states be larger than that of national troops participating in the maneuvers.

f) Observers from the Central American states should be invited.

g) If a Central American state considers that any of the above dispositions has been violated, it can appeal to the Verification and Control Commission.

3) Once the top arms and military troops limit established in Paragraph 19 of this chapter is reached, military maneuvers implying the participation of states from outside the Central American region are prohibited.

4) International maneuvers carried out with the exclusive participation of Central American states in their respective territories will abide by the following provisions the moment this Act goes into effect:

a) The participant states must notify the Central American states and the Verification and Control Commission about the maneuvers, in line with what is established in Part II of this act, at least 45 days in advance. The notification must contain the following information:

1. Name [of the maneuvers]

2. Purpose

3. Participating states

4. Troops, units, and forces participating

5. Area where the maneuver will take place

6. Schedule of program

7. Equipment and arms to be used

b) The maneuvers will not take place less than 40 km from the territory of a state not participating in them, unless there is expressed consent from that state.

c) Maneuvers can last a total of 30 days a year. In the event that several maneuvers are to take place in 1 year, the duration of each maneuver will not be greater than 15 days.

d) The total number of troops participating in the maneuvers must be limited to 4,000.

e) Observers from the Central American states should be invited.

f) If a Central American state considers that any of the above stipulations has been violated, it can appeal to the Verification and Control Commission.

5) International military maneuver commitments will be regulated by what is established in Paragraph 19 of this chapter.

Section 2. COMMITMENTS ON THE SUBJECT OF ARMS AND MILITARY TROOPS

18. To stop the arms race in all its manifestations and to initiate, immediately, negotiations aimed at establishing limits on arms and on armed troops, and at their control and reduction in order to establish a reasonable balance of power in the area.

19. On the basis of this the parties agree on the following implementation phases:

First Phase

a) The parties agree to suspend, from the date the act goes into effect, all purchases of military equipment, except replacements, ammunition, and spare parts needed to keep already existing equipment functional. They also agree not to increase the number of their military troops until military development limits are established within the deadline set for the second phase.

b) The parties agree to simultaneously deliver to the Verification and Control Commission their respective current inventories on arms, military installations, and armed troops, 15 days after this act goes into effect.

The inventories will be prepared in line with the basic concepts listed in the annex of this act and with the definitions that appear there.

c) Within 60 days after the act goes into effect, the Verification and Control Commission will conclude its technical study and will suggest to the Central American states, without detriment to negotiations that could have been initiated, what could be the top limit of their miltiary development on the basis of the basic concepts established on paragraph no 20 of this section, as well as what could be the schedules for the respective reductions and dismantlings.

Second Phase

Sixty days after this document is implemented, the sides will establish within the following 30 days:

a) The maximum limits on the different types of weapons classified in the appendix of this document, and the dates of their reduction.

b) The maximum limits on the number of troops and military installations that each side can have, and the dates for their reduction or dismantling.

c) If within this period of time the sides do not reach an agreement regarding the maximum limits and dates in question, the maximum limits and dates suggested by the Verification and Control Commission in their technical studies will be temporarily implemented with the prior consent of the sides. The sides will mutually agree on a new deadline for the negotiation and establishment of the limits in question.

If an agreement on the maximum limits is not reached, the execution of the agreements regarding international military maneuvers, foreign bases and military installations, and foreign military advisers -- for which deadlines have been established in the document -- will be suspended except in cases in which the sides decide against suspension.

The maximum limits referred to in sections a), b), and c), as well as the dates, will be considered part of this document and will have the same obligatory juridical effects of this document, as of the day after the expiration of the 30 days established for the second phase, or the day after being established through an agreement between the sides.

The maximum limits agreed upon must be achieved within 180 days after the implementation of the present document, or within the deadline established by the sides, unless the sides establish an agreement to the contrary based upon section c).

20. In order to satisfy the need for peace, stability, security, and social and economic development in the countries of the region, and in order to establish the maximum limits of military development in the Central American states, and military control and reduction, the sides will agree on a Factorization Table that will consider the following basic criteria, in which all weapons will be controlled or reduced:

1) Each Central American country's security needs and defense capabilities.

2) Territorial extension and population.

3) Extension and characteristics of their borders.

4) Military budget in regard to public expenditures and a comparison with other social indicators.

6. Military technology, relative combat capability, military troops, quality and quantity of the installations and military resources.

7. Weapons subject to control; weapons subject to reduction.

8) The military presence and the presence of foreign advisers in each Central American state.

21. Not to introduce new weapons systems that would qualitatively and quantitatively modify the current war materiel inventories.

22. Not to introduce, possess, or use lethal chemical, biological, radiological, or other weapons that could be considered excessively damaging or of indiscriminate effects.

23. Not to allow the transit, stationing, mobilization or any other form of use of territories by foreign armed forces whose actions could be a threat to the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of any Central American state.

24. To initiate the constitutional processes so that in case it has not been done already, the sides can sign, ratify, or adhere to treaties and other international agreements regarding disarmament.

SECTION 3. Commitments Regarding Foreign Military Bases

25. To eliminate the foreign military bases, schools, or installations in their respective territories, as established in points 11, 12, and 13 of the appendix within 180 days as of the signing of this document. For this purpose, the sides are obliged to simultaneously turn over to the Verification and Control Commission lists of these foreign bases, schools, or installations within 15 days of the signing of this document, which will be prepared in accordance with the criteria established in the appendix numerals in question.

26. Not to authorize in their respective territories, the establishment of foreign military bases, schools, or other installations.

SECTION 4. Commitments Regarding Foreign Military Advisers

27. To give the Verification and Control Commission a list of the foreign military advisers and other foreign individuals participating in military, paramilitary, and security activities in their territory within a period no greater than 15 days as of the signing of the present document. In preparing the list, the definitions stated in point 14 of the appendix will be taken into account.

28. To have the foreign military advisers and other foreign elements capable of participating in military, paramilitary, and security activities withdraw within a period no greater than 180 days as of the signing of the present document, and in accordance with the studies and recommendations made by the Verification and Control Commission.

29. Regarding the advisers who are performing technical functions installing or providing maintenance to military equipment, a roster [registro de control] will be maintained based on the terms established in the respective agreements or pacts. Based on this roster, the Verification and Control Commission will propose to the parties a reasonable number for this sort of adviser, within the deadline established above in point 27. The limits agreed on will be an integral part of this Document.

SECTION 5. Commitments regarding arms trafficking

30. To eliminate the illegal trafficking of arms, as defined in point 15 of the Annex, destined for persons, organizations, unconventional forces, or armed groups that seek to destabilize the governments of the signing states.

31. To establish toward that goal mechanisms of control at airports, landing strips, ports, terminals, border points, land, air, sea, or river routes, or at any other point or area that may be used for drug trafficking.

32. To present to the Verification and Control Commission charges of violations on this aspect based on suppositions or on proven facts which provide sufficient elements of judgment so as to allow the commission to conduct the necessary investigations and present the conclusions and recommendations it may deem appropriate.

SECTION 6. Commitments regarding banning support to unconventional forces

33. To refrain from providing political, military, financial, or any other kind of support to individuals, groups, unconventional forces, or armed groups that advocate the ousting or destabilization of other governments. Likewise, to prevent through all available means the use of their territory to attack or organize attacks, acts of sabotage, kidnappings, or other criminal actions in another state.

34. To maintain a strict watch on their respective borders to prevent their territories from being used to conduct any armed action against a neighboring state.

35. To deny the use of or dismantle installations means, and facilities for logistical and operational support in their territories, whenever these are used for actions against neighboring governments.

36. To disarm and to remove from the border zone any unconventional group or force that may have been held responsible for actions against a neighboring state. Once these unconventional forces have been disbanded, to proceed to relocate or return them to their respective countries, in accordance with the terms which the governments involved may establish. This will be achieved with the financial and logistical support of international organizations and governments interested in peace in Central America.

37. To present to the Verification and Control Commission charges of violations on this aspect based on suppositions or on proven facts which provide sufficient elements of judgement so as to allow the Commission to conduct the necessary investigations and present the conclusions and recommendations it may deem appropriate.

SECTION 7. Commitments regarding terrorism, subversion, or sabotage

38. To refrain from lending political, military, financial, or any other kind of support for subversive, terrorist, or sabotage activities aimed at destabilizing or ousting governments in the region.

39. To refrain from organizing, promoting, or participating in acts of terrorism, subversion, or sabotage in another state, or from allowing actions aimed at perpetrating these criminal actions to be organized within their territories.

40. To abide by the following international treaties and conventions:

a) The 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.

b) The 1971 Convention to Prevent and Sanction Acts of Terrorism in the Form of Crimes Against Persons and Extortion or Related Crimes When These Crimes Are of International Significance.

c) The 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation.

d) The 1970 International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages.

41. To take the constitutional steps so that, in the event that they have not done so already, they can sign, ratify, or abide by the international treaties and agreements mentioned in the previous paragraph.

42. To prevent terrorists groups or organizations from planning and implementing criminal acts against other states or nationals of those states in their respective territories. With this purpose in mind, they will increase the cooperation among police and immigration agencies, as well as the pertinent civilian authorities.

43. To report any violations related to this matter based on presumptions or proven facts to the Verification and Control Commission with sufficient detail to carry out the necessary investigation and present the conclusions and recommendations that are deemed advisable.

SECTION 8. Commitments concerning direct communications systems.

44. To establish a regional communications system that would guarantee a quick link between the pertinent governmental, civilian, and immigration authorities and the Verification and Control Commission in order to prevent incidents.

45. To establish joint security commissions to prevent incidents and solve controversies among neighboring states.

CHAPTER IV

COMMITMENTS ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS

Section 1. Commitments on economic and social matters.

In order to strengthen the Central American economic integration process and the institutions that constitute and support it, the parties promise:

46. To reactivate, improve, and reorganize the process for economic integration in Central America in order to bring it in line with the various forms of political, economic, and social organizations of the countries of the area.

47. To back Resolution No 1-84 of the 30th Meeting of ministers in charge of the Central American Economic Integration of 27 July 1984 aimed at restoring the institutionality of the Central American integration process.

48. To support and promote the implementation of agreements aimed at strengthening trade among Central American Countries within the law and the spirit of integration.

49. Not to adopt or support coercive or discriminating measures that would hurt the economy of any of the Central American countries.

50. To adopt measures aimed at strengthening the area's financial organizations including the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, by supporting its negotiations to obtain resources and accomplish the diversification of its operations preserving the decision-making power and the interests of all the Central American countries.

51. To strengthen multilateral payment mechanisms within the CACM fund and to reactivate those that exist within the Central American Clearing House. To support these organizations, the Central American nations can resort to available international assistance.

52. To begin sectorial cooperation projects in areas such as energy production and distribution systems, a regional system to guarantee food, a plan to supply the urgent health needs of Central America and Panama, and other systems that contribute to the Central American economic integration.

53. To jointly study the Central American foreign debt problem based on an evaluation that takes into consideration the internal causes of each country, their payment capacity, the critical economic situation in the area, and the flow of additional resources needed to take care of economic and social development.

54. To support the process to draft and subsequently implement a new Central American tariff and customs system.

55. To adopt joint measures to defend and promote their exports, implementing, as much as possible, the processes to transform market, and transport their products.

56. To adopt the necessary measures to give legal status to the Central American Monetary Council.

57. To support the efforts that Cadesca [Action Committee for the Economic and Social Development of Central America], in coordination with subregional organizations, may make to obtain additional financial resources from the international community for the economic reactivation of Central America.

58. To apply international labor regulations and improve their internal labor regulations with ILO help, especially those regulations that help in the reconstruction of the Central American societies and economies. In addition, to implement, with ILO help, programs for the creation of jobs, the training of workers, and the application of the right technology that will result in a greater use of the labor and natural resources of each country.

59. To call for the support of the Pan American Health Organization and UNICEF, as well as that of other development agencies and the international financial community in order to finance the Plan of Urgent Health Needs of Central America and Panama approved by the Central American health ministers in San Jose on 16 March 1984.

Section 2. Commitments on the Subject of Refugees

The parties commit themselves to conduct the necessary efforts in order to:

60. Proceed with, if not already done, the constitutional procedures to adhere to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol.

61. Adopt the terminology established in the Convention and Protocol mentioned in the above paragraph, in order to make a difference between refugees and other types of immigrants.

62. Establish, with the adherence to documents, the necessary domestic mechanisms in order to apply the regulations outlined in the Convention and Protocol mentioned in No 57.

63. Establish mechanisms for consultations among the Central American countries with representatives of the government offices responsible for handling the refugee problems in each State.

64. Support the work carried out by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Central America, and to establish direct mechanisms of coordination to facilitate compliance with its mandate.

65. Ensure that the repatriation of refugees is carried out on a voluntary basis, upon individual request, and with the collaboration of the UNHCR.

66. Establish three-party commissions made up of representatives from the country of origin, the receiving country, and the UNHCR in order to facilitate the repatriation of refuguees.

67. Strengthen the programs for the protection and asistance to refugees, particularly in the areas of health, education, work, and security.

68. Establish programs and projects to make the refugees self-sufficient.

69. Train the government officials who are responsible in each state for the protection of and assistance to refugees, with the collaboration of the UNHCR or other international organizations.

70. Request from the international community immediate aid for the Central American refugees, both directly, through bilateral and multilateral agreements, as well as through the UNHCR and other organizations and agencies.

71. Detect, with the UNHCR's collaboration, other countries that could possibly receive Central American refugees. In no case will a refugee be transferred to a third country against his will.

72. Encourage the countries in the area to conduct the necessary efforts in order to eradicate the causes of the refugee problem.

73. Guarantee that once the basis for the voluntary and individual repatriation is agreed on with full guarantee for the refugees, the receiving countries will allow official delegations from the countries of origin to visit the refugee camps accompanied by representatives of the UNHCR and of the receiving country.

74. Facilitate the procedures at the receiving countries for the departure of the refugees in cases of voluntary and individual repatriation, in coordination with the UNHCR.

75. Establish the pertinent measures at the receiving countries in order to prevent the participation of refugees in activities against their country of origin, respecting at all times the refugees' human rights.

76. To consider as displaced persons all those who have been forced to leave their usual residence, their belongings and working means as a result of the prevailing conflicts, and have had to move to another place in their own country seeking protection and personal security, as well as help in order to satisfy their basic needs.

77. Act in a coordinated manner before the international community, upon request from an interested party, in order to obtain the necessary cooperation for the programs carried out by each Central American country on the subject of refugees.

PHASE II

IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW UP COMMITMENTS

1. The foreign ministers of the Central American states will adopt instructions, reports, and recommendations as outlined in the mechanisms for the implementation and follow up described in this Phase II and will make the pertinent decisions by consensus and without delay in order to ensure full compliance with the commitments acquired through the act. As applied to this act, consensus means the absence of any expressed opposition that may constitute an obstacle for the adoption of a decision under consideration in which all the parties involved participate. Any controversy will be subject to the procedures outlined in this act.

2. In order to ensure the implementation and follow up of the commitments included in this act, the parties agree to create the following mechanisms:

A. Ad hoc Committee for the Evaluation and Follow Up of the Commitments Concerning Policy, Refugees, and Displaced People;

B. Verification and Control Commission on the Subject of Security; and

C. Ad hoc Committee for the Evaluation and Follow Up of the Economic and Social Commitments.

3. The mechanisms established in the act will have the following makeup, structures, and functions:

A. Ad hoc Committee for the Evaluation and Follow Up of Commitments Concerning Policy, Refugees, and Displaced People.

a) Integration

The committee will be made up of five (5) personalities of well-known competence and impartiality, proposed by the Contadora Group and accepted by common agreement by the Parties involved. The members of the committee must not be citizens from the countries involved. The committee will have a Technical and Administrative Secretary, which will guarantee its permanent operation.

b) Functions

The committee will analyze the annual reports to be submitted by the parties involved concerning the way in which they will implement the commitments on the subjects of national reconciliation, human rights, electoral processes, and refugees.

In addition, the committee will receive reports from organizations or individuals who wish to contribute with useful information to ensure compliance with its mandates.

The committee will gather the information it considers pertinent; to that effect, the party mentioned in the report will allow members of the committee to enter in its territory and will give them all the necessary facilities.

The committee will prepare an annual report and as many special reports it considers necessary on the compliance of the commitments, including the pertinent conclusions and recommendations, as warranted.

The committee will submit its reports to the parties involved and to the Contadora Group governments. At the conclusion of the deadline established in the regulations for the committee to receive observations from the countries involved, the committee will prepare the final reports which will be made public, unless the committee itself decides the contrary.

c) Internal Regulations

The committee will draft its own internal regulations which will be made known to the parties involved.

d) Installation

The committee will be installed with the implementation of the act.

B. Verification and Control Commission on Security Matters

a) Membership

The commission will be made up of four members, representatives from four states with well-known reputations for being unbiased and with a genuine interest to help solve the Central American crisis. They will be proposed by the Contadora Group and accepted by all the parties.

A Latin American executive secretary with technical and administrative duties, proposed by the Contadora Group and accepted by the common agreement of all the parties, will guarantee the permanent operation of the Commission.

b) Operation

To fulfill its duties, The Commission will have an International Team of Inspectors, supplied by the states that make up the Commission and coordinated by an operations director.

The International Team of Inspectors will fulfill duties established by the Commission, with any changes it may indicate or establish in its internal regulations.

The International Team of Inspectors will have all the human and material resources that the Commission may decide to assign to it in order to guarantee that the security commitments are strictly fulfilled. Its actions will be expeditious and thorough.

The parties promise to fully cooperate with the Commission so that it can fulfill its duty.

The Commission will have a Consultative Committee to help the commission do its job better. This Committee will include a representative from each Central American state and their duties will be the following:

1. To serve as a link between the Verification and Control Commission and the parties.

2. To help in the fulfillment of the duties assigned to the Verification and Control Commission.

3. To help, at the request of the Commission, resolve incidents and controversies quickly.

- The commission may invite one representative from the UN secretary general and one from the OAS, as observers, to its meetings.

- The Commission can establish auxiliary organizations and seek the help of any existing joint security commissions.

c) Duties of the Commission.

The Commission will guarantee that security commitments are fulfilled. To this end, it will:

- verify the compliance of commitments regarding military maneuvers mentioned in this Act.

- confirm that war materiel purchases are suspended and that military troops are not increased in line with what is established in point a) of the First Phase of No. 19 of Chapter III of Part I of this Act.

- simultaneously receive from all the parties the respective inventories on their current weapons, military installations, and armed troops in line with point b) of the First Phase of No. 19 of Chapter III of Part I of this Act.

- conduct technical studies in line with what is stated in point c) of the First Phase of No. 19 of Chapter III of Part I of this Act.

- check that all the parties are staying within the maximum limits that were agreed upon or that are temporarily in effect in regard to the various categories of weapons, military installations, and armed troops. It will also verify that the weapons reduction schedule that were agreed upon or that are temporarily in effect will be kept.

- verify that the purchase of replacements [reposiciones], ammunition, spare parts, and equipment replacements will be compatible with the inventories and registries deliveried by the parties in advance and with the limits and deadlines that were agreed upon or that are temporarily in effect.

- To verify that no new weapons systems capable of qualitatively and quantitatively modifying the current inventories of war material are introduced and no weapons banned in the present document are introduced, held, or used.

- To set up a record of all transactions in weapons by the parties, including donations or transfers of weapons.

- To verify compliance with the commitment undertaken by the parties of initiating and finalizing constitutional arrangements to sign, ratify, or adhere to treaties or other international agreements in matters of disarmament and to follow up on actions aimed at achieving such purpose.

- To receive simultaneously from the parties the listing of foreign bases, schools, and installations of a military nature and to verify that they are dismantled in accordance with the provisions of this document.

- To receive the census of foreign military advisers and other foreign personnel who participate in military and security activities and to make certain that they are withdrawn in accordance with the recommendations of the Verification and Control Commission.

- To verify compliance with this document in matters of arms smuggling and to review all charges in that regard. To do so, the following criteria must be borne in mind:

1. Origin of the arms smuggling: port or airport of shipment of the weapons, ammunition, equipment or other types of military supplies bound for the Central American region.

2. Personnel involved: persons, groups, and organizations that took part in the arrangements for or accomplishment of the arms smuggling, including the participation of governments, their representatives, or intermediaries.

3. Type of armament, ammunition, equipment, and other types of military supplies; type and caliber of weapons; country of manufacture; country of origin; and the quantities of each type of weapon, ammunition, equipment, and other types of military supplies.

4. Extraregional means of transportation: land, maritime, or air means, including nationality.

5. Extraregional transport routes: To define routes used, including stops, or intermediate destination points.

6. Places of storage of weapons, ammunition, equipment, and other types of military supplies.

7. Intraregional traffic areas and routes: description of areas and routes; participation or consent by government or other sectors in the accomplishment of the arms smuggling; frequency of use of these areas or routes.

8. Intraregional means of transportation: determination of means of transportation used, owners of such means, facilities granted by governments, government sectors, and others, and other modes of delivery.

9. Receiving entity or consignee: determination of persons, groups, and organizations to which the smuggled weapons are consigned.

- To verify compliance with the present document with regard to irregular forces and the non-use of [a country's] own territory to carry out destabilization actions against another state as well as to review all charges in that regard. To do so, the following criteria must be borne in mind:

1. Installations, means, bases, camps, or facilities for logistical and operational support to irregular forces, including command centers, radiocommunications centers, and radio stations.

2. Determination of propaganda activities or political, material, economic, or military support of actions against any state in the region.

3. Identification of persons, groups, and government sectors involved in such actions.

- To verify compliance with commitments in matters of terrorism, subversion, and sabotage stipulated in this document.

- The Commission and the States-Parties may ask, whenever they deem it advisable, the Red Cross International Committee for its assistance in resolving the problems of a humanitarian nature that are plaguing the Central American countries.

D) Norms and Procedures

- The commission will receive all properly filed accusations regarding violations of security agreements reached in the present plan; it will report to the parties involved and will begin the investigations of the case.

It will also have the power to carry out, of its own accord the investigations deemed necessary.

- The commission will carry out its investigations by in situ inspection, the gathering of reports, and any other procedure deemed necessary to carry out its functions.

- Without interfering with its special quarterly reports, the commission will file, in the case of a reported violation or the unfulfillment of the agreements of the present plan in matters of security, a report with the recommendations to the parties involved.

- The commission will receive from the parties all facilities and their prompt and full cooperation to achieve an adequate fulfillment of its functions. It will also make sure that all information gathered and received during the investigations is kept confidential.

- The commission will send confidential reports and recommendations to the party states and to the Contadora Group governments. It can make them public when it considers that this will contribute to the fulfillment of the agreements established in the plan.

E) Internal Regulation

- Once appointed, the commission will draft its own internal regulations in consultation with the party states.

F) Duration of the commission members' mandate

- The representatives of the member-states of the commission will be initially appointed for a 2-year period, which can be extended by common agreement among the participant parties and states.

G) Installaton

- The commission will be installed at the moment that the plan is signed.

C. Ad-hoc Committee for the Evaluation and Followup of the Economic and Social Commitments

A) Integration

- Regarding the present plan, the Central American economy ministers meeting will become the ad-hoc committee for the evaluation and of the economic and social commitments.

- The committee will have a technical and adminsitrative secretariat, which will ensure its permanent operation, and whose work will be carried out by the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration, SIECA.

B) Functions

- The committee will receive annual reports from the parties regarding progress in complying with the agreements on economic and social matters.

- The committee will make a periodic evaluation of the progress made in carrying out the agreements on economic and social matters, making use of the information provided by the parties as well as competent international and regional organizations.

- The committee will submit in its periodic reports proposals for strengthening regional cooperation and promoting development plans, placing special emphasis on the aspects established in the agreements of the plan.

4. Financing of Implementation and Continuation Mechanisms

A) The implementation and continuation mechanisms referred to in Part II of the plan, will be financed by a fund for peace in Central America.

B) The resources for this fund will be obtained from equal contributions from the party-states, and from additional contributions obtained from other states, international organizations, and other sources, which can be sought by the Central American countries with the cooperation of the Contadora Group.

PART III

FINAL PROVISIONS

1. The obligations agreed upon by all sides in this act and its annex are legally binding. Therefore, they are commitments.

2. This act shall be ratified according to constitutional procedures established by all Central American governments. Every government that signs shall present its ratification procedure to the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Panama.

3. This act shall be in effect 8 days after the date in which the fifth procedure is presented.

4. From the date the act is signed until the date it goes into effect, all sides shall refrain from carrying out actions that could frustrate the object and the purpose of the act, and in addition they shall try in good faith, according to their internal laws, to adopt individual measures that can facilitate the functioning of the mechanisms referred to in Part II.

5. Any dispute regarding the interpretation or the implementation of this act that could not have been settled through the mechanisms established in Part II shall be submitted to the foreign ministers of the sides involved for their consideration and decision, by unanimity.

6. In case the dispute persists, the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group, upon request by any of the sides involved, shall intervene so that they may resolve the dispute. If this opinion does not work, the Contadora Group foreign ministers may suggest another means for the peaceful resolution of the dispute in accordance with Article 33 of the UN Charter and Article 24 of the OAS Charter.

If after 30 days there has been no agreement between the sides regarding the implementation of the suggested procedure, any of them may release the considerations, reports, or recommendations of the implementation and follow-up mechanisms established in Part II of this act regarding the dispute.

7. This act does not allow reservations.

8. The annex and the additional entries I through IV are integral parts of this act.

9. This act shall be in effect for 5 years, and may be extended for 5-year periods except if any of the sides announces 6 months before the 5-year period ends its decision against extension. Six months before the expiration date of each period, the governments of each side and the Contadora Group shall meet at the request of any of the sides to evaluate it and adopt the provisions they consider necessary.

10. This act shall be registered by all sides at the UN Secretary General's Office according to Article 102 of the UN Charter.

The foreign ministers of the Central American governments have hereby signed this act in the Spanish language in six originals one of which shall remain at the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Panama.

Drawn up in Panama City on 6 June 1986.

The Costa Rican Government, the Guatemalan Government, the Salvadoran Government, the Honduran Government, and the Nicaraguan Government.

Appendix

The sides agree on the following definitions of military terms:

1. Registry: Numerical or graphic information on military, paramilitary, and security troops, as well as on military installations.

2. Inventory: A detailed report on nationally or foreign owned arms and military equipment with as many specifications as possible.

3. Census: Numerical information on foreign military or civilian personnel who function as advisers on defense and/or security issues.

4. Military installation: An establishment or infrastructure that includes airports, garrisons, bases, camps, air and naval installations, or similar installations under military jurisdiction, including their geographical location.

5. Organization and equipment table (TOE): A document that contains the mission, organization, equipment, capabilities, and limitations of a typical military unit at its different levels.

6. Military equipment: national or foreign-owned individual or joint materials used by a military force for subsistence and operations. Weapons are not included.

7. Weapons Classification:

a) By their type:

1. Conventional.
2. Chemical.
3. Biological.
4. Radiological.

b) By their range:

1. Short: portable weapons operated by individuals or teams.
2. Medium: Non-portable support weapons (mortars, shells, and cannons).
3. Long: Rockets and guided missiles, which are broken down as follows:

a. Short-range rockets: Their maximum range is less than 20 km.
b. Long-range rockets: Their range is of 20 km or more.
c. Short-range guided missile: Its maximum range is up to 100 km.
d. Medium-range guided missile: Its range is between 100 km, but less than 500 km.
e. Long-range guided missile: Its range is from 500 km up.

c) By their caliber and weight:

1. Light: 120 mm or less.
2. Medium: more than 120 mm and less than 160.
3. Heavy: more than 160 mm and less than 210 mm.
4. Very heavy: more than 210 mm.

d) By their trajectory:

1. Weapons with flat trajectory fire.
2. Weapons with a curved shot [de tiro curvo]:

a. Mortars
b. Shells
c. Cannons
d. Rockets

e) By their mode of transportation:

1. On foot.
2. Horse drawn.
3. Towed or track equipped.
4. Self-propelled.
5. All of the weapons can be transported by highway, railroad, ship, or air.
6. Those transported by air are classified as follows:
a. Transported by helicopter.
b. Transported by airplane.

8. Characteristics of the different types of airplanes and helicopters that should be considered:

a. Model.
b. Quantity.
c. Crew.
d. Manufacturer.
e. Speed.
f. Capacity.
g. Propulsion system.
h. Armored or not armored.
i. Type of weapons.
j. Radius of action.
k. Navigation system.
l. Communications system.
m. Type of mission it fulfills.

9. Characteristics to be considered in the different types of ships.

a. Type of ship.
b. Shipyard and year of manufacture.
c. Tonnage.
d. Displacement capacity.
e. Draught.
f. Length.
g. Propulsion system.
h. Type of weaponry and firing system.
i. Crew.

10. Services: Logistical and administrative organizations that provide overall support to the military, paramilitary, and security forces.

11. Military education centers: Installations used for the education, instruction, and training of military personnel at the various levels and fields of specialization.

12. Military base: surface, maritime, or air space that houses military installations, personnel, and equipment under a military command. The definition of foreign military base must take into consideration the following factors:

-- Its administration and control.
-- Sources of financing.
-- The percentile ratio of local and foreign personnel.

-- Bilateral agreements.
-- Its location and geographical area.
-- Transfer of part of the territory to another state.
-- Number of troops.

13. Foreign military installations: Those which have been built for use by foreign units in maneuvers, training, or other military purposes, in accordance with bilateral treaties or agreements. Said installations may be of a temporary or permanent nature.

14. Foreign military advisers: The terms military and security adviser will be understood as foreign military or civilian personnel who carry out technical, training, or advisory functions in the following operational areas: tactical, logistical, organizational, and security, in the ground, sea, air, or security forces in the Central American states under agreements with one or several governments.

15. Arms traffic: Arms traffic will be understood as all kinds of transfers by governments, individuals, or regional or extraregional groups of arms for use by irregular forces or armed bands seeking to destabilize governments in the region. This also includes the passage of said traffic through the territory of a third state with or without consent, for said groups in another state.

16. Domestic military maneuvers: Are combat or war exercises or games conducted in times of peace by troops for training purposes. The armed forces of the country participate in these on their own territory and they can include the use of ground, sea, and air units for the purpose of increasing their operational capacity.

17. International military maneuvers: Are all those operations conducted by the armed forces of two or more countries in the territory of one of these countries or in international zones, including ground, sea, and air units, with the purpose of increasing their operational capacity and developing measures of joint coordination.

18. The inventories prepared in each state and separately by each of its service branches, taking into account the troops, arms and ammunition, equipment and installations of the forces that are listed below and in accordance with their particular modes of organization:

a) Security forces:

1. Border guards.
2. Urban and rural guards.
3. Military forces assigned to other ministries.
4. Public security forces.
5. Education and training center.
6. Others.

b) Naval forces:

1. Localization.
2. Kind of base.
3. Number and characteristics of the naval fleet. All kinds of armaments.
4. Defense systems. Kinds of armaments.
5. Communication systems
6. War services and materiel.
7. Air or ground transportation services.
8. Health services.
9. Maintenance services.
10. Quartermaster services.
11. Recruitment and time in service.
12. Education and training center.
13. Others.

c) Air forces:
1. Localization.
2. Airstrip capacity.
3. Number and characteristics of the air fleet. Kind of armaments.
4. Defense systems. Kinds of armaments.
5. Communication systems.
6. War materiel services.
7. Sanitation services.
8. Land transportation services.
9. Training center.
10. Maintenance services.
11. Quartermaster services.
12. Recruitment and time in service.
13. Others.

d) Army Forces:
1. Infantry.
2. Mechanized infantry.
3. Airborne infantry.
4. Cavalry.
5. Artillery.
6. Armored.
7. Communications.
8. Engineers.
9. Special troops.
10. Reconnaissance troops.
11. Sanitation services.
12. Transportation services.
13. War materiel services.
14. Maintenance services.
15. Quartermaster services.
16. Military police.
17. Training center.
18. Accurate information regarding the system of recruitment and time in service should be included in this document.
19. Others.

e) Paramilitary forces.

f) Information requirements for airports; existing airfields:
1. Details on location and category.
2. Location of installations.
3. Dimension of the take-off, taxiing, and maintenance strips.
4. Facilities: Buildings, maintenance installations, fuel supply, navigation aids, communications systems.

g) Information requirements for terminals and ports:
1. Location and general characteristics
2. Main and accessory channels.
3. Breakwaters.
4. Capacity of the terminal.

h) Personnel: In regard to personnel, numerical information on troops on active duty, in the reserves, and in the security forces and paramilitary organizations is required. Likewise, information regarding advisers must include their number, immigration status, specialty, nationality, and time spent in the country, as well as agreements and contracts, depending on the case.

i) Regarding weapons, all types of ammunition, explosives, ammunition for portable weapons, artillery, bombs and torpedoes, rockets, hand and rifle grenades, depth charges, land and sea mines, fuses, mortar grenades and shells, etc., must be included.

j) Regarding national and foreign military installations, hospitals and military first aid centers, naval bases, airports, and landing strips must be included.

19. Reasonable balance of forces: A reasonable balance of forces is the balance that results from summing up the states' military forces, taking into account their needs in order to preserve their sovereignty, political independence, security, and territorial integrity.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL NO. I TO THE CONTADORA DOCUMENT FOR PEACE AND COOPERATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, desiring to continue contributing to the achievement of the goals of peace and cooperation in Central America contained in the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America,

Have agreed:

1. To cooperate with the Central American states in the achievement of the objectives and goals of the document.

2. To lend their support for the establishment and implementation of the mechanisms of execution and follow-up stated in the document.

3. Contribute to the peaceful resolution of the controversies that might stem from the application or interpretation of the act, in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the act.

4. No reservations may be made to this protocol.

5. This protocol shall enter into force for each signatory state on the date of deposit of its respective instrument of ratification, which must be done simultaneously in the general secretariats of the United Nations and the OAS.

6. This protocol will be registered in the UN General Secretariat pursuant to Article 102 of the UN Charter.

In witness whereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized by their respective governments, have signed this protocol: the government of the Republic of Colombia; the Government of the Republic of Panama; the Government of the United Mexican States, and the Government of the Republic of Venezuela.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II TO THE CONTADORA DOCUMENT FOR PEACE AND COOEPRATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The undersigned plenipotentiaries, representatives of states of the American continent, duly authorized by their respective governments,

Convinced that the effective cooperation of the states of the continent is necessary to guarantee the implementation, effectiveness, and viability of the Contadora act for peace and cooperation in Central America,

Have agreed to:

1. Refrain from actions that would frustrate the aim and objective of the act.

2. Cooperate with the Central American states in the attainment of the aim and objective of the act.

3. Give all their support to the fulfillment of the functions of the implementation and follow-up mechanisms established in the act, whenever the parties so demand.

4. No reservations can be made to this protocol.

5. This protocol shall be open for signature of all the states of the American continent.

6. This protocol shall enter into force for each signatory state on the date of deposit of its respective instrument of ratification in the general secretariat of the United Nations or of the OAS.

7. This protocol shall be registered in the General Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the UN Charter.

This protocol, whose Spanish, English, French, and Portuguese texts are equally authentic, shall be open for signature in the UN General Secretariat.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL III TO THE CONTADORA DOCUMENT FOR PEACE AND COOPERATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The undersigned plenipotentiaries, duly authorized by their respective governments,

Convinced that the effective cooperation of the international community is necessary to guarantee the implementation, effectiveness, and viability of the Contadora act for peace and cooperation in Central America,

Have agreed to:

1. Respect the commitments adopted by the Central American governments.

2. Refrain from actions that would frustrate the aim and objective of the act.

3. Cooperate to the extent possible with the Central American states in the economic and social development of the region.

4. No reservations can be made to this protocol.

5. This protocol shall be open for signature of all the states that wish to contribute to peace and cooperation in Central America.

6. This protocol shall enter into force for each signatory state on the date of deposit of the respective instrument of ratification in the UN General Secretariat.

7. This protocol shall be registered in the UN General Secretariat pursuant to Article 102 of the UN Charter.

This protocol, the copies of which in the official languages of the United Nations are all genuine, will be placed for signing at the UN Secretariat General in New York City.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL IV TO THE CONTADORA DOCUMENT FOR PEACE AND COOPERATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The plenipotentiaries who sign this document invested with full powers from their respective governments.

Convinced that it is necessary to guarantee the fulfillment of the commitments made by the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

Have agreed to:

1. Accept the invitation to participate in and cooperate with the establishment and implementation of the mechanisms of execution and followup as stated in the document in the terms agreed upon by the parties through agreements that will be annexed to this protocol.

2. To be fully impartial in implementing the mechanisms of execution and followup.

3 This protocol will be placed for the signature of the states proposed by the Contadora Group and agreed upon by all parties.

4. This protocol will be in effect for each state on the date that the state ratifies this protocol at the UN Secretariat General.

5. This protocol does not allow any exceptions.

6. This protocol will be registered at the UN Secretariat General, in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the organization.

This protocol, the copies of which in the official languages of the United Nations are all genuine, will be placed for signature at the UN Secretariat General in New York City.

FINANCE SECRETARY BRODERSOHN LEAVES FOR U.S.

PY181919 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2250 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (TELAM) -- The Economy Ministry has officially reported that Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn left today for the United States where he will participate in a bankers meeting and meet with the chairman of the committee of creditor banks to Argentina. It was noted that Brodersohn will accompany Foreign Minister Dante Caputo to a luncheon with a group of bankers to be held on 18 June in New York. He will then meet with William Rhodes, chairman of Citibank and of the creditor banks committee, with whom he will discuss the final details for the disbursement of the last installment of $600 million of the deal agreed on in 1985.

For its part, the economy Ministry this afternoon reported that an agreement with the IMF has been reached as a result of the mission that Jose Luis Machinea, the economic policy under secretary, and other Argentine officials made to the United States.

The official note states:

The Economy Ministry hereby informs the public that the Argentine Government has requested the IMF to disburse the last installment of the agreement that is in force. This request is supported by the IMF's general manager, who has recommended that the IMF board approve this disbursement at its meeting on 23 June.

This disbursement, which totals 236.5 million SDRs [special drawing rights], that is, approximately $280 million, will allow us also to obtain the last installment of $600 million of the agreement that was negotiated with the foreign banking sector.

Therefore, the stand-by agreement with the IMF for $1,182,500,000 SDRs will conclude on 30 June while the total disbursment of the loans for $4.2 billion that has been negotiated with the foreign banking sector is also completed. These agreements have allowed us to receive foreign financing of about $5.250 billion over the last 12 months.

BOLIVIAN VICE CONSUL TO ROSARIO FOUND MURDERED

PY181921 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Police sources have confirmed that the Bolivian Vice Consul in Rosario has been murdered. Vice Consul Andres Sanchez was murdered and thrown alongside the Mitre railroad tracks, near Santa Clara de Buena Vista, a village in Santa Fe Province.

Despite the secrecy of the report, it has been leaked that the corpse, which had received two blows to the head, was found by a farmer who advised the Santa Clara police. Now we will listern to a relay by Viviana Labler from Rosario Radio Nacional.

[Begin relay] Good afternoon. Near the Santa Fe village of Santa Clara de Buena Vista, 3 km north of Santa Fe, a body was found alongside the railroad tracks with documents that identified him as Bolivian diplomat Andres Sanchez, who served in the city of Rosario until recently. [passage indistinct]

MILITARY COURT ORDERED TO HAND OVER CASES

PY181937 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Jun 86 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- The federal Court of Appeals yesterday ordered the Armed Forces Supreme Council to hand over all cases that it is currently investigating concerning alleged human rights abuses committed during the "dirty war." That investigation includes all the cases which are reportedly attributed to the First Army Corps -- Security Zone I -- or which were operationally subordinated to that command, both in the federal Capital and Buenos Aires province.

At the same time, the Appeals Court decided to send back to the Council all the cases that do not belong to its jurisdiction, but which corresponde instead to the La Plata and Bahia Blanca federal appeals courts that have jurisdiction over the Fourth and Fifth Corps, respectively.

While the decision does not technically remove the cases from the lower court, it does in practice and, in effect, leaves aside the proceedings to date of the Council's general prosecutor, which means the controversial Defence Ministry instructions would not be taken into account.

There are an estimated 300 cases of kidnappings, torture, and murder in the city and province now under Council investigation.

The instructions have been the focal point of intense debate regarding the limits of "due obedience," because they tended to absolve lower-ranking officers who held no command at the time the alleged crimes occurred. At the same time, Senate Defence Committee Chairman Antonio Berhongaray (Radical-La Pampa) said that the principle of due obedience "is not an amnesty" and that "all civilian and military justice codes the world over have always determined such responsibility. It is nothing strange," he said.

Early next month the Senate will summon Defence Minister Horacio Juanarena to report on the instructions, it was announced yesterday, but the exact date of the hearing will be decided today by the Upper House Constitutional Affairs Committee. The committee is expected to vote in favour of grilling Jaunarena as requested more than two weeks back by the Justicialist bloc. Committee leader Radical Senator Fernando de La Rua predicted Jaunarena would be called in on July 3.

NUCLEAR COMMISSION WORKERS ON 24-HOUR STRIKE

PY190019 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1335 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (NA) -- All workers of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], headquartered in this capital, are staging a 24-hour stoppage today to demand better salaries and working conditions within the framework of a plan ordered by the labor unions of this sector. This information was disclosed by Roberto Aprile, secretary of the CNEA technicians associations union.

In statements to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Aprile said that "the objective of the second phase of our plan is to reiterate our demand for a 25-percent salary increase across-the-board." He added: "We also demand the immediate adoption of a single system of promotions, the adjustable 82-percent increase that applies to retirement allowances, and seniority payments for technicians and professionals."

The leader expained that "this will be a sit-in strike, because everyone will report to work but will not be doing anything."

In Buenos Aires, the strike has paralyzed the Constituyente and Ezeiza nuclear centers, some 1,500 employees of the CNEA headquarters at 8,200 Libertador Avenue, and four other centers near the CNEA headquarters.

In May, CNEA employees staged partial strikes of 2, 4, 6, and 24 hours posing the same demands.

Aprile remarked that "during the second phase of the plan, a 24-hour stoppage will be staged next week, along with a demonstration at the CNEA headquarters, when we will demand a salary increase and will repudiate a statement by CNEA President Alberto Constantini." Constantini said that those who called for the 17 June stoppage at CNEA rural facilities are "irresponsible."

During a press conference at the Congress building on 17 June, which was attended by CNEA personnel leader Andres Galia, Teodoro Peralta (ATE) [Association of State Workers], and Roberto Filipeto (UPCN) [National Civil Service Personnel Union], Constantini was charge with "trying to impose an authoritarian system that has been wiped out of our country." It was also said that Constantini issued a resolution "banning meetings during working hours." The leaders warned that if the government does not modify the chapter dealing with "nuclear material" in the draft of the amended mining code, Argentina might lose "control over planning and prospecting in its territory and over the decision to exploit or maintain its deposits in reserve."

ALSOGARAY SPEAKS OF IMPENDING LIBERAL MERGER

PY182030 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Jun 86 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- Major liberal political groupings will merge in a single front by the end of this year, according to a statement yesterday by national deputy for the Union for a Democratic Centre (UDC) Alvaro Alsogaray. Alsogaray said that his UCD along with other "liberal forces" would create a joint front "before the end of the year" and would thus be "in a position to become the country's true opposition force."

The UCD deputy and founder told the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS newsagency that talks "have begun again" between the National Centre Confederation -- (CNC) -- which includes the UCD -- and the Democratic Concentration (CD), a front grouping conservative political lines. He said that the "new prospects for unification have provoked a new enthusiasm in the UCD, to the extent of improving the internal situation" of the party. The idea, according to Alsogaray, is to merge the two groupings "not into a new confederation, but into a single party with a new, combined membership roll."

Alsogaray believes the unification of liberal forces will help to clear up the political map of the country, creating a fourth grouping to compete against the radicals, the Peronists, and the left. But "ours will be the only really different political force," he said, "because we are against statism." The UCD deputy insisted that while "unity is possible before the end of the year, it is absolutely essential if we are going to run strong in 1987." Alsogaray said "up to now the two groups have not held ideological talks, because our positions are so close that the only real discussion is on the practical aspects of unity." He added that "after this stage is concluded," unity talks will be taken up with the liberal-autonomist pact of Corrientes Governor Jose Antionio Romero Feris.

PRESIDENT PAZ SENDS LETTER TO GORBACHEV

PY181455 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro sent a letter yesterday to USSR Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in which he confirms Bolivia's agreement with the efforts to accelerate the disarmament of the world powers, aimed at achieving world peace.

The highlights of the letter stated: I thank you for the letter you sent me via your ambassador to Bolivia, Arkadiy Glukhov, in which you mention the deplorable Chernobyl nuclear plant accident and other issues of international importance. In this regard, I wish to state the following: I agree with the fact that all nations throughout the world, particularly the thermo-nuclear powers, need to prevent a nuclear catastrophe through firm guarantees and all the scientific and technological means available. The deplorable situation caused by the Chernobyl accident should make us seriously consider the risks that even the peaceful use of nuclear power entails, because of the limitations of the human brain regarding the preventive and security measures that must be adopted when handling such dangerous technology.

From the beginning of our administration, we have been persistent and consistant in our action and have invoked all valid arguments to achieve a halt to the arms race and to establish a valid alternative that will go beyond the achievement of an arms balance, since this mean that fear will be the basis for world peace.

As a democratic government that practices complete political pluralism, we have always advocated an international dialogue that will help the powers regain the essential mutual confidence. This in turn will help the entire international community to regain its confidence.

In his letter, President Victor Paz Estenssoro says: Mr General Secretary: We firmly believe that the Bolivian policy that promotes negotiations, the easing of international tensions, and the permanent willingness to hold dialogue and achieve understandings is indispensable to achieve international detente in this nuclear era.

BEDREGAL SAYS SEA OUTLET TALKS 'THIS YEAR'

PY171253 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] In a conversation with reporters, Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal said that Bolivia hopes to have access to the sea through the corridor that Argentina, Peru, and Bolivia plan to build to join the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

[Begin recording] [Bedregal, in progress]...to build, based on the existing highway network, a railway corridor joining the Pacific with the Atlantic. The objective of this corridor will be to promote trade. I believe we can solve 80 percent of the technical problems involved in the project. We must, however, provide new equipment and improve our facilities. We have signed some agreements with Peru on our ferryboat facilities at Lake Titicaca. This is the scope of the project.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] a specific solution for the problem stemming from our landlocked situation?

[Bedregal] Well, this project is within the guidelines of our foreign policy. [end recording]

Asked about the possibility of Bolivia and Chile negotiating a sea outlet, the minister said that the situation has not changed and that negotiations with Chile will definitely be held this year. He refused, however, to admit that Chilean officials, including Foreign Minister del Valle and Pinochet himself, have said that the negotiations will only deal with an approach to the sea, ruling out negotiations over a sea outlet. Let us listen to Minister Bedregal.

[Begin recording] [Bedregal] Everything is running smoothly.

[Reporter] It is said in Chile, however, that there isn't much of a predisposition to talk about that issue.

[Bedregal] Who said that?

[Reporter] Mr Minister, the reports datelined Chile....

[Bedregal, interrupting] Yes, but whom do those reports quote?

[Reporter]...say that the sea outlet issue will not be discussed.

[Bedregal] No, that is not true. I have not read that report.

[Reporter] Does that mean that the foreign ministers of the two countries will meet?

[Bedregal] Look, we have already talked about that, we will do that this year. [end recording]

The government seems to be determined to remain optimistic about possible negotiations with Chile over a sea outlet.

PRESIDENT URGES MINERS TO WORK IN AGRICULTURE

PY181935 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President Victor Paz Estenssoro has said that the time to cease tin exploitation has come and that now is the time to dedicate our efforts to the exploitation of a more productive sector, for example the agriculture sector. The president made this statement at Government House this morning during a ceremony in which 60 miners' families of the (Quechisla) company said good-bye to Paz Estenssoro before leaving for Mapiri.

These families will settle the Alto Beni area and begin to participate in the agricultural sector, and thus try to replace mining.

The following is what President Victor Paz Estenssoro said to the 60 families during the ceremony at Government House.

[Begin recording] Your fatherland has experienced many harsh adversities. While experiencing the rigors of an acute economic crisis as a result to the prevailing international economic condition and the lack of a coherent and practical economic policy to be able to overcome the effects of this crisis, we have had to endure two other phenomena that worsened our situation even further. They are the plumetting of tin prices and the fall of oil prices.

The project in which you are involved shows the intelligence and the courage that are characteristic of Bolivian miners.

Instead of persisting and blindly working in the production of a metal that does not have good international prices you have acted intelligently, since each pound of tin that is extracted does not compensate the Bolivian workers for their efforts because it does not have a good price in international markets. Therefore, it is futile to continue working in tin production; it is a blind attitude.

But confronted with this situation you have acted wisely by deciding to work the land. This is a radical change. It is a change that implies many sacrifices, but this only shows your audacity and your courage.

The northern region of Santa Cruz is today settled by prosperous miners who decided to settle these (?deserted) lands. There are Potosi miners settlements in the Bermejo area and in the Tarija area [indistinct]. There are also people from Bolivia's Andean regions settling the [word indistinct] Chaco, Villamonte, and Yacuiba areas. [end recording"].

According to the government, the settlement of these miners of the Alto Beni region is a symbolic gesture, representing the first experience of what may be the migration of miners to other regions.

INFORMATION MINISTER VIEWS COB REFERENDUM

PY180221 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 9 Jun 86 p 4

[Excert] Information Minister Herman Antelo has said that the COB [Bolivian Labor Confederation] is entitled to carry out the consultation scheduled for 25 July but that there are political factors involved. The minister reiterated that any labor, civic, or sports organization can call for a consultation, because it is not against the law.

However, he explained that the consultation that the COB has called is not a referendum, because the Constitution sets forth that only the executive branch is empowered to call a referendum. He said there are political interests involved in the COB call, which seek to discredit the government.

He voiced his doubts about the results of the COB call, because, he said, it is possible that the outcome will be manipulated to favor the political objectives of some COB members. The COB asks its members and civic organizations to answer its call. To this end, the COB has set up an organization to take charge of the consultation.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE DROPS -- Finance Minister Juan Careaga has stated that as a result of the latest economic measures, the country has passed the 20th week with a zero inflation rate and that the stabilization of the economy has been strengthened. Careaga explained that interest rates have dropped and that the country has sufficient reserves. For these reasons, the country is experiencing, after a lengthy period, a notable economic improvement. [Summary] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jun 86 PY]

COCAINE SEIZED IN CHAPARE -- La Paz, 7 Jun (EFE) -- Personnel of the Mobile Units for Rural Areas [Umopar] seized 1,000 kg of cocaine sulphate according to Bolivian authorities today. Umopar personnel prevented the plane carrying the cocaine from taking off from a clandestine landing strip in the Chapare area. The crew members, however, managed to flee. According to Colonel Jaime Barrera Molina, director of the Office for the Control of Dangerous substances, the Umopar members seized 122,910 grams of cocaine base last week in Chapare, Valle Alto, and Cochabamba city. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0144 GMT 8 Jun 86 PY]

ITAMARATY SPOKESMAN DENIES LIBYAN ARMS DEAL

PY190137 Sao Paula FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Jun 86 p 4

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- For the second time this year Itamaraty has broken its own rule of not speaking about arms and denied the $1 billion deal with Libya, which FOLHA DE SAO PAULO reported on 14 June. Itamaraty spokesman Ruy Nogueira stated that Brazil and Libya have not negotiated or signed any contract involving the sale of arms. "No such operation has taken place," he said.

Yesterday afternoon, Ruy Nogueira gave journalists copies of the same communique that they had received on 13 January, denying a report that a Libyan mission had come to Brazil in order to purchase $1 billion worth of military equipment.

CHILE INTERESTED IN WEAPONS, TECHNIQUES

PY182339 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Jun 86 P 6

[Text] Brasilia -- Chile is interested not only in buying Brazilian weapons, but also in getting acquainted with the Sao Paulo and Brasilia Military Police Forces in order to apply some of their techniques to the Chilean Police Force. Therefore, Chilean General Victor Cabrera is paying a 2-day official visit to Brazil, at the invitation of the Army Ministry. The Brazilian military consider the visit to be very important, and it expects to increase war materials trade with Chile.

Yesterday morning, Gen Victor Cabrera was received by the Chief of the Army Staff, General Fernanco Valente Pamplona. He also visited the office of the Inspector General of Military Police and toured the Brasilia Military Police facilities. Today, the Chilean general will travel to Sao Paulo, where he will visit the State Military Police.

Although it has not yet been confirmed, Gen Cabrera might visit Sao Jose dos Campos to visit the Brazilian war material industry. Chile is interested in knowing what Brazil has to offer in terms of weapons.

ARGENTINE NAVY STAFF CHIEF RECEIVED WITH HONORS

PY181401 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Jun 86 p 7

[Excerpt] Vice Admiral Ramon Antonio Arosa, chief of the Argentine Navy Staff, who has been on an official visit to Brazil since Sunday, 15 June, was welcomed with military honors at 0930 yesterday by Vice Admiral Valbert Lisieux Medeiros de Figueiredo, commander of the 1st Naval District, on the outside patio of the Admiral Tamandare building, the former navy ministry in Rio de Janeiro.

After the protocol visit which he made to Naval Operations Commander Admiral Mario Jorge Da Fonseca Hermes and to Navy Minister Admiral Henrique Saboia in the same building, he visited the Naval Museum on Dom Manoel Street.

SARNEY SENDS MESSAGE TO UN ON SOUTH AFRICA

PY190216 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- In a message sent to the United Nations, President Jose Sarney yesterday suggested that the international community strengthens "the mechanisms and the intention of the sanctions to be applied to the South African regime" to accelerate the end of apartheid. The text of the message was read at the session marking the international day of solidarity with the people who struggle in South Africa. The message also recalled the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising.

Sarney reaffirmed the Brazilian peoples' and government's repudiation of the South Africa and promised to support all decisions that all UN world conferences may adopt this week on sanctions to accelerate the changes. The promotion of peace and justice in that region will always have the strong support of Brazil, Sarney stated.

In this message, Sarney praises the resistance and the capacity of the African people to struggle against "the only political regime that is based on the vilest system of institutionalized racial segregation." The president pointed out that religious, union, cultural and political organizations through alliances are making efforts and sacrifices with great courage and tenacity to create in the near future a new South Africa, a country really pluralist, democratic and free of the nightmare of racism and bloodshed.

Sarney emphasized that "the desire to live under real political peace and in an atmosphere of racial equality is a powerful force." He stated that "the democratic goals now driving the majority of the South African population will certainly be reached." He added: "Apartheid will be erradicated much faster" with the support of the international community.

In conclusion, Sarney said that the Brazilian foreign policy and the belief of our society condemn the system of apartheid, the colonial occupation of Namibia and the destabilizing policies implemented by South Africa against its neighboring countries. Sarney added that the Brazilian people will support all the decisions made during the conference aimed at accelerating changes in the current situation in South Africa.

PRIESTS TO LEAVE FOR CUBA, NICARAGUA 24 JUNE

PY190004 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] International organizations are financing a trip to Cuba and Nicaragua for priests working with settlers. They are going to these countries to see how things are done over there so they can do exactly the same thing in Brazil.

This information comes from CEECA [Executive Center for Evangelization and Catechism] Executive Secretary (Ciso) Lima in Porto Alegre.

The trip will last 34 days and begins on 24 June.

FOREIGN MINISTER DELIVERS SPEECH ON ANTARCTICA

PY131933 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 10 Jun 86 p 5

[Quotation marks as published]

[Excerpts] At noon on 9 June President Augusto Pinochet attended the solemn opening of the national seminar on Antarctica. The seminar, sponsored by the Special Policies Directorate of the Foreign Ministry, will end on 13 June.

Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle delivered the only speech at the opening session. He started by saying that the Foreign Ministry's only interest in Antarctica is to establish, as precisely and objectively as possible, the real interests of Chile. He said that now, when the eyes of the world are focused more attentively on what occurs in those frozen regions, it is the right time to examine the work that the country is carrying out in Antarctica, and to consider the possibility of changing present strategies to strengthen our interests in the area."

Del Valle said that it should be that the goal of the country is to consolidate, expand, and intensify the national presence in the Chilean Antarctic. He also said that the advantage of proximity must compensate for the disadvantage of not having the necessary resources. "Right now, the government is engaged in analyzing budget adjustments to facilitate this work."

DEL VALLE GOES TO ROME TO ARRANGE POPE'S VISIT

PY150333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0310 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 14 Jun (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle left today for Rome to discuss with Vatican officials aspects concerning the visit Pope John Paul II will make to Chile in April 1987. The pope will also visit Argentina and Uruguay during this trip.

Bishop Jose Tomas Cox, who was appointed by the Chilean Episcopal Conference as coordinator of the pope's visit, will also participate in the Rome talks.

Shortly before departing for the Holy See, Del Valle said the Chilean Government wants to cooperate so that the pope's visit will be the best possible.

CHURCH MACHINE-GUNNED IN ARICA; 1 INJURED

PY182306 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Several sectors have conveyed their solidarity to the Christian community of the El Carmen parish, especially to Father Santiago Martchell and Soledad Quiroz Rojas, a young woman who was shot on 16 June when a self-styled Armageddon rightist group cowardly attacked the church.

The attackers, who had their faces covered, arrived in three vehicles. First they threw leaflets insulting the church and then tried to set the church on fire with Molotov cocktails. They also macine-gunned the church while people were working inside; one person, Soledad Quiroz, was injured. The church is located in the outskirts of Arica.

POLICE ENTER UNIVERSITY; 150 STUDENTS ARRESTED

PY182112 Paris AFP in Spanish 1852 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 18 June (AFP) -- Student leaders have reported that the Carabineros arrested some 100 students today at the Catholic University's main building, in Santiago. This unprecedented incident in the history of the university occurred on the 3d day of the strike decreed by the Council of Chilean Student Federations (onfech), which has demanded an end to the intervention of the government of General Augusto Pinohcet in the universities.

The student leaders pointed out that the Carabineros unexpectedly arrived at the university, which is located downtown on O'Higgins avenue, in two buses and a police car, while the students were holding a meeting to organize help for the 22,000 victims of the storms that recently hit Chile. According to AFP correspondents, the Carabineros surrounded the students put them into the vehicles, and took them to police headquarters.

More than 150 students were arrested in Santiago on 16 and 17 June, after police and military forces entered the Metropolitan University and the University of Chile.

NEW NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED NEXT MARCH

PY132054 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The government has authorized the publication of the newspaper LA EPOCA as of 11 March 1987. As soon as the decree was made known, reaction was unanimous. There was happiness and hope; at last we will have a new newspaper.

Emilio Filippi, the publisher of HOY magazine and a director of the firm that will publish LA EPOCA, has stated that it will be a newspaper that will help Chile increase its contacts with the world and within Chile itself.

'NEW TECHNIQUE' OF TERRORISM SEEN IN ATTACK

PA181555 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- Yesterday's attack on Government Minister Jaime Castro made evident a new technique of international terrorism. In the opinion of ballistics and explosives experts, an attack like the one made against the government minister had never been reported before. In that attack, sophisticated dynamite devices that fortunately did not explode were used.

The police have confirmed that at the site of the attack they deactivated three powerful dynamite bombs with an explosive range of no less than 50 meters. One of the bombs, the most sophisticated one, had been assembled in a 40-cm long, 4-inch diameter PVC pipe. The pipe was packed with 2 kg of dynamite and an ignition system based on phosphorus. It had an electric detonator.

The innovation, a tactic that the authorities probably did not expect international terrorists to use, is that the powerful bomb was provided with a strong magnet that was probably to be attached to the vehicle being used by the government minister. The bomb also had an electric detonator that would be activated 5 seconds after the phosphorus ignited.

According to a preliminary analysis by the police antiexplosives group, there is apparently a new terrorist trend, and now the so-called car bombs -- which had represented the most sophisticated terrorist technique -- have now been surpassed by the devices used by the M-19 subversive commando that failed in its attack on Minister Castro.

The magnetic cylindrical bomb, as well as the other two -- which also had a special detonator as well as 1 kg of dynamite each -- were deactivated in time at the site where the minister's bodyguards were intercepted [by the terrorists].

Minister Views Attack

PA190201 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Statement given by Government Minister Jaime Castro in Bogota -- live]

[Text] Good evening. Recent threats and incidents directed not only against some officials and other people, but also against the government and society in general, show that we are facing risks and challenges that are different from those we usually see. Some guerrilla groups have now become involved in insane activities that are intended to destabilize the political system and to create fear among the people. This is a desperate extremism of which we all can be potential victims, including those who have nothing to do with politics. Yesterday morning a policeman was shot to death. He was not one of my bodyguards. He was only walking through the area. If God had not been with us, the explosives they expected to use would have blown up the homes in the area, and people possibly would have been killed.

We now need to be aware of this new challenge, and we must act with a firm hand and with serenity because we know what our responsibilities are. We must not lose our bearings and we must not fall into their ambush, which is intended to provoke chaos, anarchy, and despair. We must follow our path. That is how we all must answer back. The civilian and military authorities and the national police must operate without abuses; they must act based on the tools that the law puts in their hands.

The civilian population must be cooperative and must be helpful, as the law states. If we are all united, we can do much more than the terrorists, much more, practically everything.

I must also say that I personally have worked for peace, and I have always applied the necessary political formulas. That is how I acted as justice minister in 1973 to obtain the release of several labor union officials who had been sentenced to 400 years in prison by a verbal war cuncil because of a strike. Later, as a presidential adviser, I travelled to Magdalena to meet with the ELN [National Liberatin Army]. As a senator and political leader, at the request of the guerrilla groups, and not because I volunteered to do so, I formed part of the negotiations which resulted in the current peace process. During the last 2 years as government minister, I have been one of the figures in this process. To make it successful, I worked in congress to implement a serious institutional reform, which offers those with a democratic calling, conditions of equality for their participation in public life and for the efficient presentation of their political proposals. This is not the time to mention the statutes that form part of this reform. Suffice it to say that its effectiveness was proven by its presence in the just concluded elections.

My actions in all these cases have been a product of my convictions regarding the advantages of a democratic system, which is an important instrument for the development of any civilized political activity. Moreover, we have always acted within the framework of the Constitution and the law, even in those cases in which we talked to the leaders of the guerrilla organizations in order to make them join the political or civilian life of the country.

At no time did we represent interests different from those of our democratic system, which has specific laws and norms intended to improve our community both economically and socially. Whatever the circumstances, the government will not change its line of conduct. Of course I will not change it, either. Thank you.

AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUALA ON TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS

PA182014 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Jun 86 p 12 E

[Text] Admiral Tito Garcia Motta, commander of the national Navy, has disclosed that Venezuela and Colombia have reached an agreement to put an end to territorial violations and to prevent diplomatic incidents over the incursion of fishing boats of the two countries into the other's waters.

The officer announced that after intense talks with Vice Admiral Justo Paster Marques, the navies of the two countries promised to "develop a policy that will facilitate the handling of the violations of sovereignty in both nations."

Garcia Motta explained that an agreement was reached "to prudently handle the isolated incidents and to prevent friction between the two governments." He also indicated that the country's naval surveillance plans are limited by the Navy's insufficient budget. He also said that the Navy command's greatest interest is in "guaranteeing the adequate maintenance and operation of the recently purchase units, the four Corvettes, which are now providing extraordinary service to the country's sovereignty."

He added that "those units are not sufficient to guarantee the adequate control and surveillance of our seas."

Regarding the rumors in political circles tht he is a candidate to the post of defense minister in the next administration, Garcia Mota stated to the Grupo Radial Colombiano:

"I cannot make statements on this subject. The defense minister has been quite clear in this regard. The questions and the answers on this topic are inappropriate because I am not the one who makes decisions."

Regarding the talks with Vice Adm Justo Pastor Marques, commander of the Navy, Adm Garcia Motta said: "We have been talking about the way to handle this, and we are aware that this must be handled very prudently. This is what we are doing. It is obvious that cases of possible violations of the jurisdictional areas might arise, but the two commnders of the Navies have discussed this and are aware of the need to prudently handle the problem."

He admitted that these individual violations that affect the good Colombian-Venezuelan relations are not easy to prevent, and he predicted that they will continue to occur while the awaited agreements are reached through the diplomatic channels of both nations.

The officer explained the problems that the Navy has to exercise full sovereignty over the seas, indicating that:

"It is evident that we do not always have sufficient resources to do a complete job, especially if we bear in mind that Colombia has a very large marine area which encompasses 680,000 square km in the Atlantic and 320,000 square km in the Pacific."

52 KG OF COCAINE, NUMEROUS ARMS SEIZED

PA181522 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Jun 86 11A

[Text] A 52-kg cocaine shipment bound for the United States was seized yesterday by agents of the Police Directorate of Investigatins in El Dorado airport. Seven people were captured in the operation. Also, vehicles, arms, and ammunition were seized.

The alkaloid shipment was seized when it as about to be put on the Avianca cargo plane which transports flowers to the United States. Once the flower shipment was checked, the authorities found the camouflaged drug. Walter Alfonso Nino, Oscar Delio Espitia Solano, Jose Miguel Villamil Cardenas, Hector augusto Herrera Sanchez, Arturo Montenegro Lizarralde, Jesus Paez Bello, and Hernan Muchos Sanchez were arrested durin this operation.

WOMEN'S SI MEETING ENDS; NEW PRESIDENT ELECTED

PY181655 Lima Panamericana Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The 13th Conference of the Women's Socialist International ends today, 17 June, just before the opening on 20 June of the World Congress of the Socialist International to be presided over by Willy Brandt. First lady Pilar Nores de Garcia attended the closing session tonight. The agreements made during this conference will be submitted to the SI World Congress which will also be held in Lima.

The 13th Conference ended today with harsh criticism of all forms of repression, inequality, social injustice, the arms race, terrorism -- no matter its origin -- of racism, and economic domination, all of which are topics that create uneasiness in the world, especially where the situation of women is concerned.

When analyzing the situation of the women of the Third World, former Senegal Minister Caroline Diop said that the struggle of African women for their liberation has taught them that there cannot be development while oppression exists. Diop demanded the creation of a new economic, social, and cultural order that may give birth to a fairer world. The African representative said that Latin America was a surprising discover for her: We have learned that we are not poor countries. We simply have not known how to exploit our wealth, but have allowed others to exploit it.

On the other hand, Roberta (Brega) from Italy, the youngest representative in her country's parliament, analyzed the situation of women in the industrialized world. She said that the impact of the new technologies, which are expanding at an incredible pace, are now inspiring a new kind of technological nationalism that increases the imbalance among countries. She concluded by saying that nationalism and neocolonialism belong to the past, and that it is time to treat humanity as a whole.

Swedish delegate Anita Gradin, who is minister of integration and equality between men and women said that the arms race is a madness that can only threatened mankind. She said that military expenses represent more than 5 percent of the world's entire production, and represents more than 25 percent of what is invested in the poor countries, a reality that is really offensive to men and women of the world. The world has to choose between the arms race and development, she concluded.

During the conference Anita Gradin from Sweden was elected the new president.

PRIME MINISTER ALVA VISITS PRC, SIGNS AGREEMENTS

For Chinese reportage on the visit to China by Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro, including his talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang, a banquet speech, and agreements signed, see the Western Hemisphere section of the 18 June China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RIOTS BREAK OUT IN PRISONS HOLDING TERRORISTS

PY182226 Lima Radio Star in Spanish 1745 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Live Relay by (Orsi) Guevara from Government Palace]

[Text] Good afternoon. I have a report from Government Palace. Interior Minister Abel Salinas stated that the Armed Forces Joint Command is the only competent organization under the state of emergency affecting Lima and Callao to report on the riots by terrorists being held El Fronton, Santa Barbara, and Lurigancho prisons. He made this statement during a press conference held in Government Palace.

[Begin recording] [words indistinct] riots carried out by inmates in El Fronton, Lurigancho and Santa Barbara prisons [words indistinct] to read the following communique:

The government would like to convey to the people the following:

1. Today at 0600 in a coordinated action inmates took over the El Fronton, Lurigancho and Santa Barbara prisons. In El Fronton prison three Republican Guards and six penitentiary policemen were wounded. The inmates also took four penitentiary policemen hostage. The terrorists seized three submachine guns and several light arms. In the Lurigancho prison the riot occurred in the wing where terrorists are held. Two penitentiary policemen were taken hostage. In the Santa Barbara prison the inmates took a woman officer and two penitentiary policemen hostage.

2. The coordinated action in the three prisons is proof of the unrest that exists in the prisons. The government will respond to this situation in a calm manner. Without a doubt the riots are aimed at distorting Peru's image just as an international meeting is being held in Lima.

3. The government would like to convey to the people that it will put into operation the necessary measures to restore order and authority in the prisons. The prisons can not become a territory outside state authority.

4. In addition to the riots in the prisons several policemen were murdered in the streets today and bombs were also placed in some churches. Street disorders were also carried out under the pretext of salary demands, an issue which the government has addressed at great length.

5. The government will re-establish national order. Lima, 18 June 1986.

I would also like to report that this communique is now being delivered to the cardinal primate through the justice minister, to the Supreme Court president through the health minister, and also to leaders of political parties. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Order Restored

PY190329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0009 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 18 Jun (AFP) -- The government announced tonight that police forces, under the direction of the Armed Forces Joint Command, are now restoring order in jails by transferring inmates to the Cantogrande prison.

The riots started early on the morning of 18 June in three Lima prisons. It was started by prisoners accused of being terrorists. The riots have apparently ended.

TERRORISTS LEAVE FOUR DEAD, THREE INJURED

PY181615 Lima American Television in Spanish 0415 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] An Army second lieutenant, two corporals, and the driver of a military vehicle traveling from Cerro de Pasco to Carmen Chico died yesterday during an attack carried out by alleged terrorists using explosives. According to a report issued by the command of the 2d Military Region, a sergeant and two corporals were also injured. The attack took place yesterday at 2330 in Pucayacu, just outside the area under the state of emergency.

The victims were: Second Lieutenant Mario Chaves, Corporals Carlos Perez Arce and Roberto Mucha Chamorro, as well as driver Raul Cornejo Flores. The names of the injured Army personnel were: Sergeant Hector Guaman Eulogio and Corporals Roberto Anari Miranda and Isidro Martinez Huaroc. The injured military men were treated at the Cerro de Pasco Hospital and then taken to the Central Military Hospital.

LUSINCHI SPEECH TO DOMINICA'S PRIME MINISTER CHARLES

PA181937 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 11 Jun 86 p D 22

[Excerpt" of speech by President Jaime Lusinchi during an event to honor Dominica's Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles on 10 June at the presidential mansion in Caracas]

[Excerpts] Your official visit to Venezuela gives us the opportunity to welcome you in your capacity as head of state of a friendly neighboring country, which we hold in high esteem and solidarity. We shope that during your stay Your Excellency the Prime Minister and the distinguished members of your delegation will feel as comfortable among us as if you were in your own land with the cordiality of old friends who aspire to impress in their relations an everyday, dynamic character, as is appropriate for neighboring countries bound by many common interests.

In addition to our respective diplomatic missions, the Venezuela-Dominica Joint Coordination Commission is an important instrument of mutual cooperation. Its work and activities are a positive contribution and practical means for joint action and solidarity and the spirit of good neighbors because it identifies and organizes concrete actions.

The Venezuelan Government has welcomed the Dominican Government to the international and regional organizations it has joined since its independence with great satisfaction. It supports and cooperates with the subregional organizations of the easter Caribbean. We have worked together for commendable causes in all of these organizations.

More recently, the efforts to expand bilateral undertanding have been intensified both at the regional and bilateral levels as a positive step for the better utilization of the capabilities and factors that can contribute to a long-term plan for cooperation, which, I repeat, is the aim of relations that acknowledge expectations, needs, hopes, and aspirations.

This is an appropriate moment to reaffirm the concepts set forth regarding the extraordinary benefits that can be obtained when countries like our become engaged in South-South cooperation efforts, undertake joint actions to promote the development of each of our countries' potential, and share the advantage of reciprocal cooperation within a balanced scheme of complimentary and international division of labor to ensure adequate levels of participation in national efforts that will benefit all of us.

With the sincerity that characterizes the Venezuelans and in a spirit of Caribbean unity and cooperation, we trust that each day our relations will walk new paths leading to friendship and cooperation to enrich our two nations. These wishes are best conveyed through this decoration of the Great Ribbon of the Order of the Liberator which I am honored to grant you on behalf of the Venezuelan Government, which extends a warm desire for a bountiful and fruitful future for your government and people and for you, Your Excellency the Prime Minister.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH PRESIDENT

PA180421 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 86

[By Marbella Molina]

[Excerpts] At exactly 1600 today Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, along with his distinguished retinue, arrived at the Miraflores Presidential Palace accompanied by Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi. They met with President Lusinchi for approximately 1 and 1/2 hours, following the agenda prepared for this official visit to our country, which for Denmark is one of the nations with which it maintains the most commercial ties in Latin America. At the end of the meeting with the president, the Danish foreign minister said that he was pleased with the talks held with President Lusinchi, to whom he expressed his respect for the role played by Venezuela in the Contadora process and in the United Nations.

Tomorrow Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen will hold meetings at La Vineta Presidential Residence. There he will meet with Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, the Venezuelan minister of energy and mines. Ellemann-Jensen will also meet with representatives of the national parliament, and figures linked to the country's economic sector.

Meets With Consalvi

PA181549 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen early this morning placed a floral wreath at the tomb of Simon Bolivar in the National Pantheon. At this tine he is in the Foreign Ministry where he is participating in the installation of a mixed commission with Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi. He will visit the Venezuelan Congress at 1500.

Last night, Foreign Minister Consalvi held a reception for his Danish counterpart in the Foreign Ministry. During the event, which was attended by representatives of the Danish Government, Venezuelan officials, and important figures, Foreign Minister Consalvi emphasized the new prospects for bilateral trade. He stressed the importance of the strengthening of relations and the work of the Danish Government and Foreign Minister Ellemann-Jensen in this regard.

Consalvi then awarded the Danish foreign minister the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Liberator. After expressing thanks for this high award, the Danish foreign minister recalled the history of the friendly and cordial relations between the two countries and he stressed his government's support for Venezuela's peace efforts in the Contadora Group, which seeks detente in the Central American region. The event in the Foreign Ministry concluded with greetings to the Danish foreign minister and his retinue by the distinguished figures attending the reception.

LUSINCHI VISITS DIM, APPOINTS NEW DIRECTOR

PA182212 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 86

[By Berta Gomez]

[Text] President Jaime Lusinchi has made a courtesy visit to the General Directorate of Military Intelligence, DIM, where he announced that Admiral German Rodriguez Claro will be the new director of this office.

[Begin recording] [Gomez] The President was received at DIM by Defense Minister Andres Brito Martínez and by the Current director of the DIM Division, General Jose Antonio Quijada Sanchez. In a simple ceremony, with the corresponding military honors, Dr Jaime Lusinchi decorated the DIM director with the Francisco de Miranda Order, 3rd class. In a brief speech, Lusinchi noted the positive efforts of this fundamental part of the Armed Forces, as well as the military merits of Gen Quijada Sanchez during his service. The president of the Republic said that today, intelligence work is very important in decision-making and in designing strategic and tactical plans.

[Lusinchi] We are living in a particularly complex world in which developing countries like ours, in order to excercise and guarantee their sovereignty amidst a tremendous struggle for power, must maintain the highest possible capabilities in all fields and must safeguard their economy, culture, national characteristics and the efficiency of their armed forces. As part of this scheme, the DIM has carried out a fundamental task.

[Gomez] President Lusinchi also announced that there are current plans to provide better facilities to the DIM, in accordance with its needs. [end recording]

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT BRANDT ARRIVES

PA182245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2029 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Caracas, 18 Jun (EFE) -- Willy Brandt, Socialist International president and former FRC foreign minister, today condemned in Caracas a possible U.S. invasion of Nicaragua.

The German politician, who arrived in Caracas last night, also condemned the "Soviet invasion of Afghanistan" and advocated an analysis of the USSR proposals for arms control. During a press conference that Brandt and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez gave today prior to Brandt's departure for Lima, the latter stressed the organization's support fot the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

In Lima, the former FRG foreign minister will meet with Peruvian President Alan Garcia and will preside over the Socialist International congress, which will begin on 22 June. Brandt said that because he is a European who has just arrived in Latin America, he thinks it would indicate "arrogance" to comment in depth on the Central American problems before listening to his colleagues and friends who are "closer" to the situation.

He said, however, that he is sure the Socialist International will back everything that could help the Contadora process continue and make progress. Nevertheless, Brandt expressed his opinion: "I oppose a U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, just as I oppose the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan."

Regarding armament, Brandt said: "In view of the difficult and serious situation in the world at present," it is necessary to analyze the proposals "made by the other side, instead of trying and analyzing new weapons systems." He stressed that it is worthwhile to consider, carefully and thoroughly, the USSR proposals.

EDEN PASTORA ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD NICARAGUA

PA190001 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Caracas, 18 Jun (EFE) -- Former Sandinist guerrilla Eden Pastora said today that a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua would be a catastrophe for this Central American nation. The so-called "Commander Zero" made this statement during a press conference in this capital today. He said: "A U.S. invasion is the worst possible thing that could happen to Nicaragua."

Pastora arrived in Venezuela from Costa Rica on Sunday in what has been termed a new stage in his struggle to recover power in Nicaragua.

Pastora said that the U.S. stance on the Central American crisis has been one of deception and that the Reagan government has not really offered the support required by the groups that oppose the Sandinists.

Pastora said: "Unfortunately, the United States has not understood that there is an irreversible revolution going on in Nicaragua. Americans have even tried to turn back history by introducing a countrerrevolutionary political program with a Somozist flavor. The people will not accept this."

Pastora said: The U.S. stance has only facilitated the establishment of communism in Nicaragua. Pastora stressed that he is willing to cooperate with the United States for democracy in Nicaragua, but not for continental power.

Pastora pointed out that the Reagan government has tried to deal with the anti-Sandinist insurgents as if they were "puppets and unworthy beings. We would rather die than be vassals of the Russians or Americans."

PETRICCIOLI SPEAKS AT SWEARING-IN CEREMONY

PA181435 Mexico City XHOF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid this afternoon appointed Gustavo Petriccioli as the new secretary of finance and public credit to replace Jesus Silva Herzog. [Government Secretary] Manuel Bartlett Diaz swore in the new secretary at the Treasury Minister.

[Begin recording] [Bartlett] I hereby swear in Gustavo Petriccioli as secretary of finance and public credit. On behalf of he Mexican Government I offer Mr Herzog our best wishes and appreciation for a job well done. The need to strengthen the government team in these difficult times has led the government to appoint as head of this secretariat a man who possesses the various skills needed to fulfill the responsibilities that the president of the republic today bestows upon him.

Mr Petriccioli has devoted the major portion of his professional life to serving this secretariat and the Bank of Mexico, which is closely connected with it. Therefore, his background is a guarantee of his expertise and know-how in this broad field of responsibilities that he assumes today.

[Petriccioli] I am very pleased to return to this secretariat, although in all sincerity I feel as though I never left it. I have always been connected with it through my work in the Treasury Secretariat for close to 38 years. I have spent the best years of my career here, where I have dear friends. I therefore arrive in an environment and institution I respect and love, appreciating the confidence that has been deposited in me.

I alwo want to express my recognition of the work done by my dear friend Jesus Silva Herzog during his tenure as head of this secretariat in these difficult and complex times. He has shown strong patriotism, capacity, and insight in his handling of the affairs of this secretariat. As of today, and with this change, we pledge to continue working for the welfare of Mexico.

[Herzog] This morning I submitted my resignation to the president of the republic. I did this first with utmost and deep appreciation of the honor that holding this position during approximately 4 years and 3 months meant to me. In my letter of resignation I acknowledged the distinction bestowed upon all of us who have served this secretariat and the Mexican Government in general to face up to one of the most complex situatins our country has experienced over the past several decades. [end recording]

FRANCE TO MEDIATE ON FOREIGN DEBT NEGOTIATIONS

F1181524 Mexico City Notimex in Spanish 0450 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 17 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- French Deputy Foreign Minister Didier Bariana today announced that France will be a mediator between Mexico and European creditors to faciliate the restructuring of the Mexican foreign debt.

He added that at this time it is important to show the good friendship existing between Mexico and the Francois Mitterrand government, inasmuch as France will give its full support to negotiations if Mexican authorities make efforts to fulfill their international financial commitments.

Speaking about the talks he held with Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, the French official said he was able to learn about Mexico's true economic situation and the measures adopted by the Mexican Government to overcome the crisis.

In conclusion Didier Bariana announced that the Mexican foreign secretary will visit Paris soon. He said this shows the existing good relations between the two countries, but refused to reveal when this visit would take place.

BRIEFS

MAY DRUG STATISTICS -- The Army destroyed 220 hectares of marijuana and 150 hectares of poppy plantations in May, Defense Secretary General Juan Arevalo Cardoqui informed President Miguel de la Madrid today. He said that 162 pressumed drug traffickers were arrested and 260 kg of marijuana, 76 kg of poppy paste, 54 kg of cocaine, and 37 kg of poppy and marijuana seed were seized by the government forces during that same month. [Text] [Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jun 86 PA]

1986 DRUG CONTROL DATA -- Defense Secretary General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui reported during a press conference that so far this year the government drug control operations have caused 381 Army casualties, including 93 deaths. He said tht 25,000 people are involved in the antidrug campaign, during which 13,814 nationals and 72 foreigners have been arrested. He said that 254,654 poppy plants and 130,700 marijuana plants covering 46,300 hectares have been destroyed, that 135 clandestine airstrips have been seized, and that 20,229 firearms, 2,035 kg of cocaine, 10,648 tons of marijuana, 3,840 kg of poppy paste, 91 kg of poppy seeds, 210 kg of marijuana seeds, and 21 spray pumps have been confiscated. He estimated the cost of the drug control drive at more than 65 million pesos per day. The revelations indirectly answered the criticism made by several U.S. lawmakers and interest groups that have attacked Mexico in connection with drug trafficking. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 13 Jun 86 pp 4a, 30a PA]

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS ON DESTINATION OF SEIZED WEAPONS

Defense Forces Investigate

PA190039 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama have launched an investigation to determine the final destination of the war matrial seized from the Danish-flag vessel Pia Vesta. The 250-ton cargo of military equipment was loaded at Rostock, GDR, on 2 May and transited the Panama Canal on 2 June, bound for Callao, Peru. However, the cargo ship left Peru's waters. The Peruvian authorities tipped off the Panamanian authorities, who requisitioned [requisaron] the ship when she docked at Balboa port on Saturday.

The crew of the ship, under the command of Johan Christianssen, 47, tried unsuccessfully to dump the cargo at sea. The military equipment seized includes 32 trucks, 3,000 loaded RPG-18 disposable rocked launchers [lanzacohetes desechables cargados] and Soviet-made AK-47 submachine guns. This is the most important arms cargo seized by Panamanian authorties to date.

Presumably' for Shining Path

PA181817 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Panamanian Marine and intelligence have confirmed the capture of 32 military trucks, 3,000 machine guns, and rocket launchers, made in Germany and in the USSR, which were being transported in the 400 ton Danish ship Pia Vesta.

This morning, Captain Jorge Correa and Major Luis Carlos Samudio invited the local and international presss to explain the successful operation that concluded with the capture of more than 300 tons of war materiel, which was presumably for the Peruvian Shining Path group.

[Begin recording] [Samudio] [Words indistinct] from the USSR, caliber 62, KF, and RPG rocket launchers.

[Unidentified report] What kind of rolling equipment did you seize, Major?

[Samudio] Thirty-two (Roburifa) vehicles, which you can see in the background.

[Reporter] Port of destination?

[Samudio] According to the bill of lading, the port of destination was Callao. When we captured the ship, the crew was in international waters... [corrects himself] in Panamanian waters, Panamanian jurisdiction. The crew which was captured with our patrol boats was trying to throw the boxes into the sea, because the boxes were loose in storerooms. [sentence as heard] Thus, we had to come on board, request the bill of lading, which only said there was rolling equipment and boxes with spare parts. It said there were 99 boxes of spare parts. When we, together with the customs office personnel, unsealed the boxes, we found to our surprise that there were weapons. Therefore, we immediately captured the ship.

[Reporter] Major Samudio, what has the crew said in the first investigations?

[Samudio] Well, so far, we are investigating. They believe that the load was specifically counted in Rotterdam, and in Rostock, GDR, and they were bound for Callao, Peru. Up to this moment, they are unaware of the facts. They were in a socialist country, and, actually, there were some irregularities in the way the loading was done. [end recording]

For Salvadoran FMLN

PA181640 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The Pia Vesta, a Danish ship with a cargo of Soviet-made trucks machine-guns, bazookas and munitions was intercepted by the Panama Coast Guard on Saturday. According to information gleaned by this daily, the shipment was destined for El Salvador, to strengthen the guerrillas of the Frente Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

The Pia Vesta was loaded with arms at the Port of Rostock in the Democratic Republic of Germany, transited the Canal and docked in Peruvian waters, in preparation for its trip to El Salvador. Panama Coast Guard intercepted the ship in the Panama Bay, arresting the captain Christian Johanssen 47, and six crew members. They are being investigated by local authorities.

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S EXPLANATORY NOTE VIEWED

PA181719 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jun 86 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The Panamanian Government has released the explanation that the U.S. ambassador has given in connection with the Noriega affair. Although the note eludes the gist of the matter, the fact is that the articles about Noriega published in the U.S. press are based on information provided to prestigious newspapers and television stations of that country by U.S. Government officials. It is surprising, therefore, that the U.S. Government should say that it "does not wish to speculate on the allegations themselves," when that, in fact, is the subject about which Panama requested an explanation. Ambassador Arthur Davis knows very well that the charges that appeared in his country's press originated in official bodies like the State Department, the Pentagon, the CIA, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Treasury Department, and both civilian and military intelligence services, in addition to sources connected to the U.S. Senate and the lower house. Due to its nature, what has been published could not have come from a single government entity, and it is easy to confirm whether the reporters obtained their information from those sources, as they have stated. The U.S. Government is very diplomatically avoiding a reference to the charges made in connection with specific issues, but in any event, its explanation does not disprove the accusations and thus confirms the seriousness of the charges reported by the U.S. press.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN REPORTS RECENT ACTIONS IN CHALATENANGO

PA182149 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] We now bring you an important report from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Chalatenango sector:

At 1600 on 16 June guerrilla units from the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Battalion Groups clashed with two companies of the Azmitia Battalion of the 4th Infantry Brigade near Sumpul de Chacones and El Portillo.

The clashes lasted until 0200 on 17 June, when our units forced those two companies to flee in disarray toward Sumpul de Chacones. The puppet Air Force gave support throughout the night to the military units. As a result of this action, we inflicted a total of 15 casualties on the enemy -- 7 were killed and 8 were wounded. We also recovered some knapsacks and 5.56 mm ammunition.

Attention, we have more reports from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Guazapa sector. At 0115 on 17 June members of the Carlos Arias Battalion of the FMLN attacked enemy positions of the 1st Infantry Brigade near the vicinity of El Paisnal, in the Loma Alta area. Our units seized control of the situation, only 5 minutes after the action began. As a result of this action, we inflicted 10 casualties on the enemy, including a section chief. We also recovered 1 (?M-60) machine gun, 1 M-79 rocket launcher, as well as a ERP 67 radio, 1,5000 rounds of 5.68 and 5.56 caliber cartridges, 20 loaders, 1 MK-2 hand grenade, [word indistinct] and other war material. We also learned that they destroyed some M-16 rifles.

On our part, we regret the death of Companero Ernesto. This action was combined with the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Battalion Groups.

GUATEMALA

ARMY STOPS REBEL OPERATION NEAR MEXICAN BORDER

PA182256 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] A subversive group launched an operation to seize several villages in the area around Tajumulco Volcano in San Marcos but was stopped by the Army. Four extremists and a soldier were killed, and three officers were wounded in the action. The insurgents used fragmentation grenades and other explosives in their operation, but were repelled by government forces, which, according to reports, were still tracking them down tonight. The area in which the confrontation took place is located on the Guatemalan- Mexican border, and it is believed that the subversives are trying to take refuge in that neighboring country.

REBELS ATTACK MUNICIPALITY, SEIZE SUPPLIES

PA182340 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 18 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] According to a CERIGUA report sent to our offices, a municipality and several stretches of roads have been occupied by groups of the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR).

Forces of the Feliciano Argueta Front occupied San Francisco municipality and rounded up 2,500 people at the local square to listen to a message from the rebel group. The subversives seized radio sets, ammunition, and other military supplies and destroyed a vehicle belonging to FYDEP (National Enterprise for the Economic Promotion and Development of El Peten). Several days later they occupied stretches of the road to Tical, set up a roadblock, stopped buses, and held a meeting. The report adds that Army trucks carrying soldiers were attacked with rifle fire and inflicted casualties on the troops. The rebels also burned a police checkpoint near Flores.

HONDURAS

AZCONA TO VISIT EL SALVADOR, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PA182125 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jun 86

[By Jose Emilio Soriano]

[Text] President Jose Azcona Hoyo has received two invitations to visit a Central American and a Caribbean nation.

It was learned several hours ago at the Presidency that the president received an official invitation from Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte to visit San Salvador for 1 day to discuss peace in Central America and the Contadora and Support Groups. They will reportedly also discuss the Honduran-Salvadoran border problem and the problem of the many Salvadoran refugees who have settled on the Honduran side of the common border. The exact date of the 1-day visit will be revealed within the next several hours. Summarizing, the four issues that will be discussed by the Salvadoran and Honduran presidents are: refugees and their problems, the border problem; peace in Central America: and the efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups to achieve peace in Central America.

It was reported at the presidential house that President Azcona has accepted the invitation and will go to El Salvador within the next several days. We will report on the exact date during ur upcoming newscasts.

Meanwhile, the Dominican Liberation Party has also extended an invitation to President Azcona to visit the Dominican Republic to discuss Central American and Caribbean issues, which he has accepted.

President Azcona was recently elected president of the Liberation Federation of Central America and the Caribbean.

GEN LOPEZ REYES LETTER TO U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA182306 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text of "public note" sent by General Walter Lopez Reyes to U.S. Ambassador to Honduras John Ferch; date not given]

[Text] Mr Ambassador:

I address you in reference to publications that have appeared in various Honduran media sources, as well as in international newspapers and international dispatches.

Such reports, based on investigations conducted by the U.S. House of Representatives auditing office [as heard] regarding the destination of $14.1 million granted by your government to the Nicaraguan rebels as part of the so-called humanitarian aid, state that part of those funds -- $450,000 -- did not arrive at the planned destination and were delivered to officers of the Honduran Armed Forces. Those reports were followed by a statement by U.S. Congressman Michael Barnes, representative from Maryland, who said that the funds were delivered to the undersigned while he was the commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces.

The accusation is slanderous, and I categorically reject it. I also demand a public presentation of the corresponding evidence from whomever made the charges.

In view of this situation, I made a public statement to the Honduran people on 12 June, as I considered it proper to first address the Honduran people -- to whom both I and the Honduran Armed Forces are committed to serve -- to express my honest rejection of such unfounded charges.

Your Excellency, U.S. Ambassador John Arthur Ferch: I feel, Mr. Ambassador, that such arbitrary accusations only reflect the political battle within the United States over legislative positions. It is regrettable that such a dramatic situation as the one shaking Central America in its struggle against totalitarianism should be manipulated according to the personal interests of legislators such as Mr Barnes, who does not seem to care about damaging another person's dignity as long as it helps his sectarian plans. This is even more serious if we consider that Congressman Barnes represents a nation that has waged honorable battles in favor of liberty and justice, and that his fallacy is against an officer and citizen of a country such as Honduras, which maintains links of political affinity and economic cooperation for social development with the United States of America, that in my personal opinion, should be based on mutual respect and a constructive and lasting friendship.

In this respect, I consider it opportune to recall that upon assuming my responsibilities as commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces in 1984, I took special interest in eradicating any weaknesses in the relations between our two countries, and replacing it with a dignified position for common benefit. This had to be done because in analyzing the U.S.-Latin American relations objectively, we find somber chapters in which tutelage prevails. However, we also find brilliant pages in favor of preserving democracy as the legitimate expression of our peoples. Good relations between neighbors was and is only possible through the prevalence of ideals and principles that will eliminate unbalanced positions in the various aspects of the collaboration between states.

May we add that we have also admired your government's firmness in defending its citizens at various times in history, but at the same time sanctioning them according to the law when they hurt the national honor or when they harm the relations with other countries with which it has established friendly ties in promoting its economic and political development and strategic security as an essential factor in defending its interests and objectives.

As I told the Honduran people, I have never participated -- as a private citizen or as an Armed Forces officer -- in the political-military plans of the Nicaraguan insurgency. Therefore, it is clearly a rash action on the part of a member of the U.S. House of Representatives to make statements that tarnish the name and honor of foreign officials based on information gathered from a covert political-military project. At no time have I received funds destined for the Nicaraguan insurgents, as it has not been within my purview to have direct or indirect links with the political and military domestic struggle that only concerns the Nicaraguans.

I am addressing you, Mr Ambassador, because you are the diplomatic representative of the country of which Congressman Barnes is a citizen and in which he holds an important government position. I demand from Congressman Barnes a clear and conclusive apology that will leave no doubts about my moral integrity as a citizen and my dignity as a military man. Through this letter I am using the diplomatic channels to demand an urgent rectification of the charges that are harmful to the image of the undersigned, the Armed Forces' honor, and my country's dignity. Therefore, I ask you, as the U.S. diplomatic representative, to convey my position to Congressman Barnes, to the U.S. House of Representatives and to your government, so that an honorable rectification of the discourteous accusations against me will be made as soon as possible.

I have read with great interest the statement made by Secretary of State George Shultz, in which he considered Congressman Barnes' remarks a maneuver resulting from the domestic political strife in the United States, and part of the sectarian battle for legislative positions. I have also learned about the statements made by the White House occupant, and by you to the national press, to the effect that neither the undersigned nor any member of the Honduran Armed Forces is involved in the charges mentioned, which were considered false. I appreciate those remarks; however, they are not to my complete satisfaction. Without any doubt, I believe that they do not satisfy the Honduran people, who know of my clean record.

Therefore, I believe that Congressman Barnes should retract his slanderous charges on behalf of my military honor and his own prestige, and to remove the mud with which he tried to soil the name of Honduras.

I am convinced that judicial recourse is highly respected in your country. I have not made use of it, because I am not seeking material goods through the indemnization I would be entitled to on account of the slander against me. However, I do not discard this possibility as a last recourse if I am not given the apology I have requested, for the exclusive benefit of my personal dignity and moral integrity. I trust that the U.S. Government will clearly reply to my request for a convincing retraction of the rash accusations made by Congressman Barnes against me.

Thank you, Mr Ambassador for your attention to this request.

Respectfully yours,

[Signed] Gen Walter Lopez Reyes

POLL INDICATES REJECTION OF U.S. TROOPS, CONTRAS

PA190318 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] According to a survey conducted by the Honduran National Autonomous University, more than 80 percent of Honduras reject the presence of U.S. troops and anti-Sandinists. Eighty-three percent of those polled consider the U.S. soldiers highly harmful, while 89.5 percent feel the contras violate Honduras' sovereignty and jeopardize its foreign policy. Four percent of Hondurans support the contras because they want to free Nicaragua from communism, while 75 percent said Honduras' foreign policy is determined by the Yankees.

NICARAGUA

CONTADORA DOCUMENT MARKS 'NOTABLE PROGRESS'

PA181751 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Javier Reyes Alba: "The Content of the Panama Declaration"]

[Text] With the presentation of the third draft of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America on 6 June in Panama City, the foreign ministers of the peace group and its Support Group proposed the basic conditions for the advance of the negotiations.

The content and language of the "Panama Declaration" signed by the eight foreign ministers and the letter accompanying the new document, which needless to say is the result of 3 and 1/2 years of work and revamps the two previous proposals issued in September 1984 and September 1985, are direct, clear, and leave no room for doubt. Contadora put the finger on the sore and took a step forward with a proposal that, although it continues under study by the foreign ministries of the five Central American countries, marks notable progress that, although it continues under study by the foreign ministries of the five Central American countries, marks notable progress in the conciliation of the positions, fundamentally regarding Chapter 3.

The document has three essential parts, two of which have been resolved. The vital point is that of Chapter 3 dealing with regional security, military maneuvers, weapons, and troops. There was a threat of a break in the negotiations because of this aspect. This is why Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto stressed the victory represented by the holding of the 6 June meeting with the new proposal and the vitality of the efforts in the face of the prophets of doom who spoke about the collapse of Contadora. The letter accompanying the new document clearly establishes the reasons Contadora cannot die or abandon its responsibilities and consequent efforts.

'We found that alongside some positive signs, there are situations in Central America that forebode an escalation of the conflicts."

The eight foreign ministers of Contadora and its Support Group are clearly aware of the explosive situation of the region, basically due to the threats hanging over Nicaragua. This apparently simple fact makes Contadora state that "essential regional and national security interests obligues not to give up our objective of peace."

There is a truism that is often repeated but which we cannot get tired of stating as long as it persists: The security of Nicaragua and Central America goes beyond the problem of a government and the interests of a people. Contadora adds:

"This situation involves the responsibility of continuing to offer our contribution to resolve the regional crisis, in the awareness of its importance and of the values that are at stake for our entire hemisphere."

This is why Contadora has not died. Too much is at stake for the Latin Americans. To permit the trampling of the sovereignty of one country is the same as having everyone's sovereignty trampled.

The consequences of the Malvinas was a lesson that perhaps was not well learned.

During the 6 June meeting and during the two plenipotentiaries' meetings held earlier, Nicaragua showed its interest in a prompt solution. However, the distrust prevailing among the Central Americans has made it almost impossible to reach practical agreements. Meanwhile, Contadora has approved and even encouraged the decisions reached in Esquipulas.

For Latin Americans to be able to continue the negotiations according to the letter accompanying the new document "represents to them the possibility of implementing a political action which is strictly Latin Americanist." The Latin American countries' reaction to the new document has been varied. Nicaragua should reach a decision in a few days. The other Central American countries, especially Costa Rica and El Salvador, have launched an unexpected campaign in which:

A) Costa Rica and El Salvador have been the first to object to fully accepting the plan.

B) Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, Costa Rican foreign minister, reported that a new proposal regarding Chapter 3, which deals with matters of security and maneuvers, is being drafted and also a calendar or chronology on political facts. Madrigal Nieto, who could not convince Contadora in Panama to revise and reopen the chapter on policies, with the obvious intention of including the U.S. Government's new policies and altering the pace of the negotiations, insisted on Contadora "becoming a body from which pressure could be exerted against Nicaragua" so as to force it to accept the so-called U.S. dream plan: to submit and share the revolution with U.S. political pawns and parallel to this to proceed to its disarmament. On 16 May, Honduras submitted a proposal for total disarmament in 90 days. Since these two proposals did not work out, Costa Rica is now referring to "incompatibility" of Nicaraguan democracy with that of Costa Rica.

The "democrats" like Major D'Aubuisson, leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, of El Salvador, and Mario Sandoval Alarcon, leader of the National Liberation Movement, MLN, of Guatemala, must feel very happy. Both are very active pluralist leaders in their respective countries.

The leaders of White Hand [Guatemalan group] and mercenary groups must feel very happy. They just cannot afford to let this opportunity go by, "which, according to the Contadora Group, should be the last draft of the plan," to draft their own despite the lack of prestige they have. That is why they are obstructing the new document with more elaborate proposals and suggestions.

It is interesting to observe their silence regarding what Contadora set forth in the Panama declaration as three fundamental commitments. We are referring to point 8, see the 8 June issue of BARRICADA, page 8, in which three directions are established "to advance in the Contadora process".

A) No country should allow its territory to be used to attack another.

B) No country should become part of military or political alliances that directly or indirectly endanger peace and security in the region.

C) To end the support of rebel or subversive groups -- this clearly refers to the counterrevolutionaries.

Contadora recalls Caraballeda and the 10 points and 9 actions to confront us with the decision to accept serious commitments. it says that three fundamental orders are principles of international law, which they only wish to emphasize and reiterate and which cannot be subjected to situations of force. They add that "their observance will create the climate of confidence necessary to reverse the current warlike trends and to advance firmly toward the area's pacification."

There is great silence about these truths. These are the only conditions about which the United States and its allies have not issued an opinion. On the contrary, the teletypes just continue to bring us reports about Reagan's campaign for his war budget for the mercenaries, Honduras' complaisance with the mercenaries, and the latter's moral defeat along with the millions of dollars that have been lost, etc.

Nicaragua is ready to defend itself. We choose negotiation, but we do not give up our rifles. Let someone take them away from us if they can.

AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA VIEWS CONTADORA

PA172114 Managua International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador to Colombia Francisco Lacayo has said that Nicaragua will not be part of any group that is led by the United States. He also rejected the idea that the Contadora Group had reached the end of its role as a mediator. The statements were made by the Nicaraguan diplomat in Bogota after he presented his credentials to Colombian President Belisario Betancur. Referring to statements made by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo, he stressed that Nicaragua had never considered the pacifying work of Contadora as tutelage, and added that Nicaragua has felt itself enveloped in the Bolivarian spirit and therefore does not understand the Salvadoran diplomat's stance.

PANAMA SEIZES 'CIA VESSEL' WITH ARMS FOR CONTRAS

PA182233 Managua International Service in Spanish 1750 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] A CIA vessel carrying weapons for the Somozist mercenaries has been seized by Panamanian authorities [words indistinct]. The ship, which flies a Danish flag, carried 200 tons of war material, which consisted of 2,000 AK rifles, several cannon, rocket launchers, ammunition, and other (?supplies). The ship's captain, Christian E. Johanssen, and seven crewmembers are being detained at the port of Balboa.

A year ago, another CIA-owned Danish-flag ship was detained in Costa Rica [words indistict] for the mercenary forces that the U.S. Government uses in its aggression plans [words indistinct].

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MANAGUA

PA181722 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Vayno Iosifovich Vyalyas, the new Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua, arrived in Nicaragua yesterday. Before this appointment, Mr Vyalyas served since 1980 concurrently as ambassador to Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago. Julio Lopez, chief of the FSLN International Relations Department and Foreign Ministry, met the new ambassador at the airport.

FURTHER ON CONTRA SABOTAGE OF POWER TOWER

PA182239 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Francisco Mojica, the general operations direction of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute, INE, has reported that due to the explosion of a power tower, which held up high tension cables, some towns in Region 1 will remain without electricity for several days.

[Beging recording] [Unidentified reporter] The electricity problem in region 1 was detected by the INE central system at 1200 today. It was confirmed that one of the towers holding several power lines had been downed.

[Mojica] The damage was caused by a sabotage action against one of the metal towers which held up that power line; thus, at the present time, the power line is out. An INE workers brigade is already working in that area, in order to reestablish the electric service.

[Reporter] Which areas are affected?

[Mojica] Well, all of Region 1 was affected; that is to say, Esteli, and the nearby areas of La Laguna, and Santa Clara. All of Region 1 is affected by the power outage for the time being. However, we are already making efforts to restablish electricity within approximately 3 days, if we do not face any major difficulties. [end recording]

The sabotage took place at the southern end of San Isidro, in the area known as El Ojoche, Region 1.

CASTRO PRESIDES OVER CEREMONY HONORING ATHLETES

FL190124 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of our party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has presided over the ceremony at which a banner was given to the delegation of athletes that will participate in the 15th Central American and Caribbean Games, which will be held in the Dominican Republic starting 24 June. Our commander in chief gave the banner to Felix Savon, world boxing champion in the 98-kg class. Representing our athletes, Orestes Kindelan read the oath expressing the Cuban athletes' will to fulfill their pledge to our party and people and to those who 20 years ago traveled in the ship Cerro Pelado to participate in the 10th games of Puerto Rico.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RSA SANCTIONS

PA180437 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Telephone interview with Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who is in Paris, by unidentified reporter on 17 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, we wanted to establish contact with you by phone to obtain details regarding the international conference on sanctions against South Africa currently under way in Paris. Tell me, Mr Minister, how is the conference going?

[Malmierca] The conference began yesterday. I feel that the opening was characterized by a generalized worldwide feeling regarding the need for the international community to sanction the actions carried out by the racist South African Government against the black majorities in that country, and also for its actions against independent neighboring states. The presence of a large number of delegations headed by foreign ministers or by leaders from the participating states has been the first expression of the importance the international community attaches to this conference.

The statements by the Senegalese president in his role as president of the Organization of African Unity [OAU], the secretary general of the United Nations, who was also present at the opening session, the general director of the UNESCO, and the other representatives of international organizations and from the states that participated in the inaugural session, reiterated the universal condemnation of the South African Government's actions, which at this time are characterized by the repression that it exercises against the South African people.

You know that yesterday and even today the South Africans are commemorating the incidents that took place 10 years ago, the massacre in Soweto.

[Reporter] What measures, in your opinion, could be adopted by the conference against the racist South African regime?

[Malmierca] We feel that the conference, which is the second worldwide conference to sanction the racist South African regime, will reiterate the desire for the United Nations and the OAS Security Council to apply the necessary global, obligatory sanctions against the South African Government. This is the international will, clearly reiterated on this occasion.

I have also expressed in my speeches, and this has happened in several speeches before the plenum of the conference, that on this occasion we must not allow a veto by the United States or the UK -- as has happened in the past -- to prevent the Security Council from implementing its sanctions and condemning South Africa.

Several speakers have said that the U.S. Government has imposed different types of sanctions against other states; the case of the economic blockade of Cuba that has lasted for more than 20 years was recalled, as well as the sanctions imposed by the United States against other countries. The UK was also cited for its sanctions against Argentina as a result of its illegal, colonial occupation of the Malvinas Islands, which is Argentine territory. This is why I feel that the conference will result in demands for the Security Council to impose obligatory, worldwide sanctions against the racist South African Government.

[Reporter] Minister, one last question. Cuba has joined a campaign in favor of Nelson Mandela's release. What can you say about this?

[Malmierca] Nelson Mandela is the highest example of the South African people's struggle. His activities and his struggle prior to being arrested and even after being in jail are a true example for the black people of South Africa, and they encourage them to continue the struggle. His words in moments [words indistinct] and even later, were his will to remain firm in his position of defending the rights of the South African people, to see that their destiny would not be modified as a consequence [words indistinct]. Many years have passed since Nelson Mandela was jailed, but he continues to be the example that encourages that struggle today, and I am sure that the struggle will end with a victory.

[Reporter] Thank you, Foreign Minister Malmierca, for your words for Radio Havana.

ENVOY ON SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS ON ANGOLA

FL181750 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 86

[By Rosa Rivera]

[Text] The UN Security Council is examining an Angolan complaint of new South African aggressions during which one Cuban merchant ship was sunk and two other ships were damaged. The Security Council met again on Tuesday to study the Angolan complaint of a 5 June attack on Namibe port. During the attack, three fuel containers were blown up and the Cuban ship, Havana, was sunk while it was unloading food.

Cuban Ambassador Alberto Velazco San Jose has participated in the Security Council debate.

[Begin recording] In addition to the acts of sabotage, indiscriminate bombings against defenseless populations, and illegal occupation of territories by South African Armed Forces, there are the recent actions carried out by the mercenary UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bands that can operate in Angolan territory only because they have the military, political, and logistical support of the South African and U.S. Governments which supply them with the most sophisticated methods of destruction and death. How much longer will the South African racists continue to act with impunity. How many new victims will result from the constructive engagement and from not imposing sanctions? [end recording]

For his part Angolan Ambassador Elisio De Figuereido called on the Security Council to impose total and obligatory sanctions against South Africa.

OSCAR FERNANDEZ RECEIVES PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR

FL182234 Havana Radio Pericdico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Oscar Fernandez Mell, Central Committee member and president of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government in Havana City Province, has received Mr Carlos Alberto Higueras Ramos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the Republic of Peru.

During the fraternal meeting, held at the headquarters of the capital government, Fernandez Mell discussed different aspects related to the work being done in Havana City Province, and the relations between the capital and Lima and Cuzco, with which cities relations have been strengthened during these years with the exchange of visits and agreements that have been beneficial to the respective capital cities.

RISQUET MEETS WITH GUINEA BISSAU OFFICIAL

FL170230 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba, met today with Carmen Pereira, member of the Politburo of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and president of the National People's Assembly, who is visiting our country at the head of a delegation of legislators from the Republic of Guiniea Bissau. During the meeting, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the outstanding anticolonialist guerrilla spoke with satisfaction of the historic sustained support received from the Cuban people in her people's stuggle of liberation. They also exchanged viewpoints on the cooperation between our parties and governments.

JUAN ALMEIDA PRESIDES OVER MINREX CEREMONY

FL180122 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Politiburo member and Conmander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque has presided over the ceremony of the Ministry of Foreign Relations [MINREX] commemorating the 81st anniversary of the death of Generalissimo Maximo Gomez. Together with Almeida, who is the president of the National Commission for the 150th Anniversary of the Birth of Maximo Gomez, the outstanding historian Hortensia Pichardo and members of the family of the outstanding Domincan internationalist attended the solemn ceremony.

GOVERNMENT JOINS ALADI WITH OBSERVER STATUS

PY190145 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cuba has joined ALADI as an observer. The ALADI committee of representatives has granted a request that the Cuban Government submitted through its ambassador in Uruguay. In its request, the Cuban Government said that it wants to help ALADI promote regional trade.

BRAZILIAN THEOLOGIAN FREI BETTO ARRIVES

FL181144 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Frei Betto, author of the book "Fidel and Religion" has arrived in Cuba to participate in the second Latin American and Caribbean Meeting of mass education which will begin at the House of the Americas on [24 June.] The reknowned Brazilian theologian, narrator, and essayist said this second meeting is important for the strengthening of his common work with the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

BRAZIL DENIES ENTRY VISA TO ICAP OFFICIAL

FL182100 Havana Reloj Network in Spanish 2338 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The president of the Jose Marti Association, founded in 1984 in Porto Alegre to expand cultural relations between Brazil and Cuba, has criticized the Brazilian Foreign Ministry's decision to deny an entry visa to a member of ICAP [Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples]. Jose Augusto (Reineli) called it absurd and arbitrary to deny a visa for Juan Alberto Suarez Diaz, ICAP cultural director for Latin America, who was to offer a series of conferences in five Brazilian cities.

ANAP PRESIDENT PRESIDES OVER PEASANT MEETING

FL180225 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP], and Roberto Damian Alfonso, Central Committee member and first secretary of the party in Granma Province, have presided over a meeting of peasants of cooperatives of credits and services that was held in the city of Bayamo.

POLITBURO MEMBER HART ON CULTURE ACTIVITIES

FL181248 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The need to think together and obtain more cooperation among the organizations that plan and promote cultural activities in the country has been noted by Armando Hart, Politburo member and culture minister, during the closing remarks of an activity organized by the music and entertainment directorate. Hart indicated that the Culture Ministry will further strengthen the ties with the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, the Writers and Artists Union, and the National Cultural Workers Union to coherently implement the revolution's cultural policies.

ESTEBAN LAZO CLOSES CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY MEETING

FL180134 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Politburo member and First Secretary of the party in Santiago de Cuba Province Esteban Lazo closed the plenary meeting of the construction industry sector in that eastern province, at which the main problems now affecting the industry were studied. In his remarks, Lazo praised the exemplary attitude of the hard-hats, who undertook the repair work of roads and railways damaged by the recent rains. The party leader issued a call for a decrease in the period of time needed to complete construction jobs, which should be completed with quality work.

POLITBURO MEMBER MACHADO CLOSES UJC MEETING

FL181254 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] About 1,500 delegates, 200 national, and 300 foreign guests will participate in the Fifth Congress of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] which will be held at the Palace of Conventions from 1 to 4 April 1987. This was announced in Havana during the opening of a methodology class of the organization process in preparation for the congress. The closing remarks were made by Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, who said the congress should reflect the maturity and development achieved by the Cuban youth.

MERCHANT MARINE FLEET TO INCREASE BY 35 SHIPS

FL181501 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Central Committee member and Transportation Minister Diocles Torralba has said the Cuban Merchant Marine fleet will be increased by 35 ships during this 5-year period. He asserted this as he presided over the national main event commemorating the maritime-port workers' day held in Havana.

Torralba indicated that the growth of the current tonnage amounts to 1 million tons of dead weight -- the greatest in Latin America -- which is a matter of great pride for our fleet.

BRIEFS

NEW URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR -- Bernardo Pinerua Pardinas has presented his credentials as Uruguayan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cuba. [Summary] [Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2034 GMT 13 Jun 86 FL]

MINISTERS CALL FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST RSA

PA180441 Paris AFP in Spanish 0419 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, 16 Jun (AFP) -- Today the foreign ministers of Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Jamaica agreed to request economic sanctions against the South African Government to put an end to apartheid.

Foreign Ministers Cameron Tudor from Barbados and Errol Mahabir from Trinidad and Tobago criticized the British Government's refusal to take effective measures against apartheid in South Arica.

Simmonds Condemns Apartheid

FL172350 Bridgetown CANA in English 2221 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, June 17, CANA -- Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds has called on the United States and Britain to stop protecting South Africa from economic sanctions. Speaking at an ecumenical service here to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the uprising in the black township of Soweto, Simmonds said, apartheid cannot be reformed. It must be dismantled.

Describing apartheid as the shame of the century, the prime minister accused Washington and London of pussyfooting and using delaying tactics over the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa. Both countries oppose broad-based economic sanctions against Pretoria.

ANTIGUA-BARBUDA

PRIME MINISTER CALLS FOR WEST INDIAN NATION

FL182146 Bridgetown CANA in Engish 2140 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] St Johns, Antigua, June 18, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda's Prime Minister Vere Bird today underscored the need for establishing a West Indian nation to pursue economic prosperity for the area. Let us get together and stop being mere villages and become one big nation capable of representing us in the world, he suggested.

When we lump all of our territories and population together no one would be able to consider us as mere specks on the map. He said that such a nation would earn the Caribbean more respect from the international community.

Mr Bird made the comments while delivering a keynote address at a flag raising ceremony in St Johns, marking the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Bird was one of the founding members of the West Indies Federation, which collapsed 24 years ago.

Bird said the OECS has an important role to play in bringing about this oneness of the Caribbean islands.

DOMINICA

CHARLES OUTLINES AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS

FL181538 Bridgetown CANA in English 1446 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 18, CANA -- The Dominica Government is pumping EC21.6 million dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) in investments over the next 12 months in the farming sector. In outlining plans for agriculture in her budget address this week, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said 11.4 million dollars would be spent on feeder roads and farm access roads.

The banana industry will benefit from 4.7 million dollars for providing inputs for increasing productivity, Charles said. Another 1.8 million dollars will support the ilsand's crop diversification programme while 2.4 million will be directed toward improving institutional arrangements for the marketing of agricultral crops.

The government is expecting external financial support for its agriculture programme. Charles also noted that the Dominica Import-Export Agency (DEXIA) comes into operation on July 1 to replace the island's Agricultural Marketing Broad and its External Trade Bureau.

The new organisation will provide institutional support for the marketing of agricultural crops by identifying new markets and transmitting intelligence data to marketers. Charles said that if necessary, DEXIA will also provide marketing services to producers.

The organisation is also charged with the monitoring of packaging and selection standards of produce, and will help in rationalising and arranging external transportation. Charles said her government was aiming at increasing agricultural production by ten per cent this year, and six per cent annually from 1987.

DLP'S PARLIAMENT MEMBERSHIP FURTHER REDUCED

FL181843 Bridgetown CANA in English 1823 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominicia, June 18, CANA -- The opposition Dominica Labour Party (DLP) faced further problems today when its spokesman on community development Eden Durand quit the party. In a letter dated today and addressed to the DKP Secretary Jerome Barzey, Durand stated that he would remain in the House of Assembly was an independent member. Durand's decision reduces the DLP's membership in the 30-member parliament to eight, comprising four elected members and four senators The party lost one other seat last month to the ruling Freedom Party in a by-election to replace jailed former Prime Minister Patrick John.

In his letter of resignation Durand said he was dissatisfied with the leadership of the DLP and its boycott of debates in the House of Assembly since government stopped live radio broadcast to its proceedings shortly after the July 1985 general election. The lack of participation in the House of Assembly interferes with our ability to make known the needs of our constituents and therefore makes us ineffective in our representation of the people who elected us, he wrote.

Durand complained about the lack of unity so openly displayed recently, in an obvious reference to the differences between Douglas and Roosie Mills, the losing candidate in last months by-elections. The problems lead to the withdrawal of Douglas from the pre-election campaign and calls from both Mills and Douglas for the party to get rid of the other.

Durand also expressed objection to words used by Douglas in a CANA interview to the effect that the political leader would administer epsom salts to purge the party of pimps. I had not understood that the DLP was not a democratic party in which all the members of any of its groupings had a right to form decisions and policies, he stated. The letter continued, this attitude must prevent the party from succeeding in its goal to represent the people of Dominica and to get growth in the country.

Durand, who represents the Castle Bruce constituency, 25 miles from here on the south-east coast of the island, said his constituents had asked him to resign from the DLP. He was the only member to break the opposition's boycott of parliamentary debates when he spoke in favour of legislation aimed at improving the quality of bananas during last month's sitting of parliament. But he did not address the house when the 1986-87 budget was approved without debate yesterday.

HAITI

LATORTUE ANNOUNCES TRAIL OF FORMER POLICE CHIEF

PA190229 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0034 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 18 Jun (DPA) -- Luc Desir, former cheif of the feared secret police, will be tried in July, Haiti's Justice Minister Francois Latortue announced today. In Port-au-Prince it was reported that Desir, a civilian in his sixties, will "name names." The trial is expected to implicate many top officials of the current government.

Desir was in charge of an organization called "SD" [not further identified] during the era of Francois Duvalier, "Papa Doc." However, Jean-Claude Duvalier fired him and created a "Investigation Commission" headed by Colonel Albert Pierre.

Pierre, alias "Tiboule" (Small Fire), fled to Brazil after Duvalier's ouster. As Minister Latortue said today, he will probably be extradited by the Brazilian Government.

Desir opposed the marriage of "Baby Doc," Jean-Claude Duvalier, to Michelle Bennett. For that reason the young dictator fired him from all his posts, including that of security adviser for the head of state.

After Jean-Claude Duvalier left the country, Desir tried to flee, but thousands of Haitians who went to the airport would not let him. They had been tipped off by an airline company employee who called a local radio station.

VENEZUELA SEEKS TO STRENGTHEN BILATERAL TRADE

FL141606 Bridgetown CANA in English 1547 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 14, CANA -- A top-level Venezuelan trade team seeking to strengthen bilateral trade will arrive here this weekend for a four-day visit, Venezuelan Ambassador Dr Hugo Alvarez Pisano said yesterday. The team will come from the integrated private sector economy, he said.

The Venezuelans will inform a Guyana trade team on availability of Venezuelan products and examine local products of interest to the Venezuelan market.

Other than meeting the government trade team, discussions will also take place with the Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Berbice and Georgetown. Discussions will also take place with representatives of the Guyana Manufacturers Association.

Shipping matters involving the two neighbouring countries will also hold attention as they try to increase trade significantly, the ambassador said.

Private enterprise businesses in both countries are expected to play pivotal roles in proposed trading activities. Pisano said the Venezuelan team will comprise a cross-section of Venezuelan importers and exporters.

A barter agreement between the Venezuelan and Guyana Governments was signed two months ago, allowing Venezuela to meet Guyana's petroleum needs in part and for Guyana to supply high grade bauxite to the neighbouring republic.

OPPOSITION CALLS FOR INQUIRY INTO BURNHAM ASSETS

FL131258 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] In Guyana, a member of the parliamentary opposition group has called for an investigation into the assets of the late Guyanese President Forbes Burnham. Eusi Kwayana, who is the parliamentary representative of the Working People's Alliance, made the appeal in a motion tabled in parliament.

SUGAR HARVEST COMPLETED, GOAL EXCEEDED

FL091524 Bridgetown CANA in English 1455 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guayana, June 9, CANA -- Guyana has completed reaping its first sugar crop for 1986 reporting production of 124,475 tons -- 305 tons above the pre-harvest target.

The state-owned Guyana Sugar Corporation said the crop output was the second highest since the industry was nationalised and nine per cent above last year's first crop production. The 1986 first crop target was 124,170 tons.

The first crop achievement has earned a total of 51 days tax-free pay for the country's sugar workers.

NETHERLANDS CITIZENS ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE

FL181928 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The two Dutch men who were arrested a week ago on charges of espionage had earlier given false information to the Surinamese Consulate in French Guiana. In their visa application they had claimed to be travel agents. It has turned out, however, that they work for the weekly [name indistinct]. The military police have not been able to determine the damage they have caused by their activites.

Improved Carcicom, Trinidadian Relations Sought

F1121714 Bridgetown CANA in English 1649 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 12, CANA -- Suriname is moving to improve relations with countries in the Caribbean Community (Caricom), according to Suriname's new ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago, Dr John Kolader. Kolader is the first Suriname ambassador to present credentials here.

Kolader, also accredited to Jamaica and Guyana, where he is resident, said in an interview on local radio here that Suriname already worked closely with Caribbean countries under the development programming of Lome III. The Dutch-speaking republic is an observer to some Caricom committees.

We will explore further relationships with Caricom, said Kolader, next to that we are strengthening the relationships with all the Caribbean countries.

With Trinidad, Kolader said that Suriname saw possibilities of talks on matters linked to fisheries, agriculture, air services, and energy. I think that we have to explore further those areas, said Kolader, and see whether we can get close to each other, if we can understand each other better for the benefit of both countries.

BOUTERSE DISCUSSES LABOR PROBLEMS WITH CABINET

F1181912 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Commander Bouterse met last Monday with cabient ministers on the laying off of the 500 workers of the Suriname Aluminium Company [Suralco]. The importance of the bauxite industry to Suriname was also discussed. Earlier that day, the commander had also met with Suralco Director George Stephens in an effort to find a solution to the problem of the 500 [workers]. Yesterday, this meeting was continued.

At the end of last week, Commander Bouterse also spoke with the Chairman of the two trade unions at Suralco concerning the situation with the workers.

Later, the trial judge decided that a test case brought by two workers against Suralco is too complicated to be tried immediately.